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Francis Pierrepont Barnard,

M.A.Oxon., F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S., F.S.A.Scot.



302163542Q

St. John's Church has accepted in sympathy their
offer of the Royal Castle of Warsaw,
1891, 1892.

(Proposed Alms)

ILLUSTRATIONS
OF THE
ANGLO-FRENCH COINAGE:

TAKEN FROM

**THE CABINET OF A FELLOW OF THE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETIES OF LONDON, AND SCOTLAND;
OF THE ROYAL SOCIETIES OF FRANCE, NORMANDY, AND MANY OTHERS,
BRITISH AS WELL AS FOREIGN.**

———— SPARSA COLLEGI.
PRISCE VESTIGIA GLORIE.



SEAL OF EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE.

LONDON:
HEARNE, 81, STRAND; AND BLACKWOOD, EDINBURGH.

————
M.DCCC.XXX.

LONDON:
J. MOYER, TOOK'S COURT, CHANCERY LANE.



NOV. - 1931

TO

HIS GRACE FIELD MARSHAL

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, K. G.

PRINCE OF WATERLOO,

§c. §c. §c.

SINCE the days of the great Black Prince, you are the first General, my Lord Duke, that has traversed Aquitaine at the head of an English Army. The principle of self-defence common to every human being, impelled the Plantagenet Princes to resist the continual aggressions of the King of France on the transmarine possessions, which had become the property of the former, not by right of conquest, but by marriage and inheritance,—aggressions produced, perhaps not unnaturally, by the geographical position of Aquitaine, whose inhabitants spoke the same language, and whose habits were less congenial with their insular fellow-subjects than with those of the French king. This state of things involved the two countries in almost incessant wars, from the accession of Henry the Second to the great Duchy of Aquitaine, till the final

expulsion of the English in 1454 from all they held in France, Calais excepted,—a period rather more than three centuries.

A more generous motive directed your Grace's victorious career. It was to reconcile a gallant enemy to the great European community—to restore to their legitimate throne, adorned for so many ages by the virtues of their ancestors, the illustrious Bourbons, so deservedly endeared to every good Frenchman by the substantial benefits which they have already conferred, since the restoration, as well as by their mild and paternal government.

Permit me, therefore, my Lord Duke, to place under the sanction of your Grace's name an attempt to illustrate the Coins struck in the Anglo-French provinces during one of the most splendid periods of English history, and to express the profound respect with which I have the honour to remain,

My Lord Duke,

Your Grace's

Most obedient and

Most humble Servant, and fellow Soldier,

THE AUTHOR.

P R E F A C E.

I AM quite satisfied that a better arrangement of the Coins which I now lay before the public would be desirable; that to have detailed, under the name of the Prince, all the coins struck in his reign, and classed them, as at present, under the heads of pounds, shillings, and pence, would have been much more convenient. But this was impossible; for they came into my possession—not from the cabinet of a connoisseur, ready placed to my hand in chronological order, but by chance, at intervals “few and far between,” the result of unceasing researches in the remote, as well as more frequented parts of the former Anglo-French provinces; in some places so much out of the usual haunts of my migratory countrymen, that I enjoyed the rather troublesome distinction of being the first Briton seen there within the memory of man — nay, from the crowds of boys and girls, and men and women, that followed my steps wherever I went, like the *tail* of a Highland chief, I suspect that I was possibly the first, since the unfortunate battle of Castillone in 1454, separated these countries for ever from the dominion of England. I might, it is true, have delayed

the publication until nearly sure of having gleaned all above ground—of having left nothing but barrenness for those who might choose to pursue the same course—till every Anglo-French Coin of any interest was in my cabinet; but this delay would have been equally wise with that of the countryman mentioned by my friend Flaccus:

“Rusticus expectat dum defluit amnis : at ille
Labitur et labetur.”—HORACE.

for I learn at this moment, April 23, from an excellent antiquary in Aquitaine, that one of his peasants had just brought him “un sac de vieilles monnoies Anglo-Aquitoniques, petit trésor qu’il vient de déterrer,” and which is to await my directions. Although I do not expect this stream of success can be “in omne volubilis ævum,” yet I have no doubt it will last as long as the author; because, most gentle reader, I fear that I am almost fifty-four years of age, and feel from twinges of rheumatism, more frequent than welcome, that thirty-seven years of service have not been always passed under the shelter of a roof,—that while I am waiting “dum defluit amnis,” to enable me to present a more convenient arrangement of my Anglo-French, the “fell sergeant Death” might thrust his ugly phiz into my little study, with “an order to march.” “Carpe diem,” said the prince of Latin poets: I thought so too, and here is the result of my decision.

I hope that my readers will be more satisfied with the arrangement than the Author is; although I do not see how it could have been made greatly different, except by postponing

the publication to an indefinite period; and I trust they will believe that my principal object in this publication has been to provoke further investigation of the Coinage of one of the proudest periods of the English history. A few years' residence in the delightful provinces extending from the Loire to the Adour, and a certain share of zeal and activity, will insure to a gentleman of conciliatory manners a good chance of making a tolerable collection. I have added an Index to the Plates, which I think will be of great use in enabling the reader to find at once the description of any particular Coin, by pointing out the page where it is detailed, as well as a General one of the descriptions contained in the text, and a list of mints in the Anglo-French provinces. With the very few exceptions mentioned below,* all the coins noticed in the volume are in my possession.

The most agreeable part of my task yet remains; and ungrateful should I deem myself, did I neglect to inscribe on this frail memorial the subjoined names of the excellent and learned men who have zealously aided my undertaking. To every one I was an utter stranger, unprovided with a single letter of recommendation, my name positively unknown: by all I was kindly, by many hospitably received; and I shall ever reflect with pride and gratitude on the pleasant and instructive hours I have passed in their society.

* Nos. 19, Plate II.; 29, Plate IV.; 81 and 85, Plate VI.

AMANS, M. DE SAINT, F.A.S. Scot.....	AGENOIS.
BERNADAU, M. ANCIEN AVOCAT.....	LIBOURNE.
BOISMORAND, VISC. DE.....	POITOU.
BRETESCHE, MARQUIS DE LA	LA VENDEE.
CAYLA, LE BARON DE CADILLAC.....	CADILLAC.
CAUMONT, M. DE, F.A.S. Scot.....	FALAISE.
COLOGNE, M. DE.....	UPPER GASCONY.
DARENX, M. DE.....	UPPER GASCONY.
DES MOURCINS, M. F.A.S. Scot.....	PERIGORD.
DUMOULIN, M.....	GASCONY.
GERVILLE, M. DE, F.A.S. Scot.....	NORMANDY.
GIBAUT, M. L'ABBE.....	POITIERS.
JOUANNET, M. F.A.S. Scot.....	BORDEAUX.
LAMBERT, M. DE	PARIS.
LANGLOIS, M. HYA, F.A.S. Scot.....	ROUEN.
MARCHANT, LE BARON, F.A.S. Scot.....	LORRAINE.
MAURIN, LE COLONEL.....	PARIS.
PERY, M.....	BORDEAUX.
POUDENX, M. DE, M.D.....	DAX.
POUGET, M. DE	PARIS.
PREVOST, M. AUG, LE, F.A.S. Scot.....	NORMANDY.
ROLLIN, M.....	PARIS.
TAILLEFER, LE COMTE WLGRIN DE.....	PERIGORD.
TEISSIER, LE CHEVALIER, Sous-PREFET, F.A.S. Scot....	THIONVILLE.
SAINT TETS, M. DE.....	UPPER GASCONY.
TIOLLIER, M.....	PARIS.
VILLERS, LE MARQUIS DE.....	BOUZONVILLE.
VILLEVEQUE, M. ATHAN. DE.....	MEXICO.

I am happy to inform my numismatic readers, that the "petit tresor" has already produced three individuals of the Bergerac money, of types different from those, hitherto deemed unique, in the British Museum; and eight unpublished coins of Edward the Third, one of which is termed a very beautiful and singular piece, in fine silver. I have this moment received the intelligence.—May 8, 1830.

DESCRIPTION

OF THE

ENGRAVING IN THE TITLE-PAGE.

THE legend which surrounds the compartment, containing the shield of the prince, &c. is S . DNI NRI PCIP AQTANE ADEOTRACT' ASISIAT' GRADIS CASTRI. Part of this is easy of interpretation; Sigillum DomiNI NostRI PrinCIPis AQuiTANiE; but I am ignorant of the other contractions except ASISIA GRAnDIS CASTRI: the two last signify Grandcamp, a considerable district of the sénéchaussé of Querci, a division of the former province of Guienne, and which composed part of the principality of Aquitaine. Respecting the first word, I find in the celebrated "Histoire de Languedoc," Vol. III. col. 355 and 521, that "En vertu d'un mandement du roi, le sénéchal d'une province fesoit *l'assiette* de certaines impositions, ou plutot affermoit pour certaines sommes les domaines de la couronne en spécifiant ce que tel et tel devoit produire de revenu. Ce cadastre s'appeloit assignation ou assignat." And again we read that "Les Dietines s'ouvraient dans chaque sénéchaussé et dans chaque diocèse: on les appeloit *assiettes* parcequ'on y regloit l'assiette, et la répartition de l'impôt."* We are also told that Cahors, the capital of Querci, "fut chargée, à cause de sa résistance au Prince Noir, de seule faire l'impôt dans tout le Querci, dont Thoma de Walkafara fut alors sénéchal, aussi bien que du Rouvergüe, et de Perigord."† This is probably the seal of the commissioners empowered, in virtue of the ordinance of the Black Prince, to apportion the particular sums of money or produce exacted from the district of Grandcamp (GRAnDIS CASTRI). De Cathala mentions that the commissioners had the title of consuls. The feathers taken from the helmet of the King of Bohemia, who, aged and quite blind, was slaughtered by the prince, then a stripling,

* See a MS. entitled "Histoire de Querci, par M. A. Dominicé." I found it in the public library at Agen sur Garonne: it appeared to have been written in the middle of the 17th century. The author was historiographer of France.

† "Histoire Politique et Ecclésiastique du Querci, par de Cathala Coture," tome i. page 290. It is easy in Walkafara to recognise Thomas de Wallingford, one of the companions of the Black Prince.

at the battle of Crecy, are conspicuous on the shield. Equally so are the stars, eight in number, which often appear on coins and other monuments in Gascony during the English domination: I am inclined to believe that a Star was the cognizance of the duchy of Gascony, merged in the title of King of England in the reign of Edward the First. We discover it on the coins of John, Nos. 37 and 38, and on those of his son, Henry the Third, Nos. 41 and 42, Plate I. page 10, of Snelling's "View of the Silver Coinage of England:" in the first three it surmounts the half moon, the ancient device of Bordeaux, metropolis of the duchy and the "portus lunæ" of ancient geographers. The weak Henry was partial, or pretended to be so, to that, even then rich and powerful city, where he resided for two consecutive years, and whose *benevolences* he found of use in the almost continual embarrassment to which his foolish profusion and ridiculous passion for the fat Viscountess of Bearne reduced him: it is not unlikely that, in compliment to the inhabitants of his *good city* and the country of which it was the capital, he might have introduced the cognizance of both on his coin. The large P, so prominent a feature on the shield, I am somewhat in doubt about; the privy seal or signet was called *Sigillum Secretum*, not *Parvum* or *Privatum*. However, Dom de Vaines, a learned Benedictin of the congregation of St. Maur on the Loire, in his "Dictionnaire raisonné de Diplomatique" 2 tomes, 8vo, Lacombe, Paris, 1774—at the article *Sceaux*, pages 242 et seq. tom. II. says that "Louis Hutin rendit une ordonnance 1315, pour que les baillis et sénéchaux ne se servissent que de Petits sceaux aux armes du roi," which seems to sanction my making the large P the initial of *Parvum*. Sorry I am to say that I do not possess the matrix; but a zealous and excellent friend, M. de St. Amans, who holds a distinguished rank in France, both on account of his family, and publication in several branches of science with which he has favoured the world, procured for me a cast most carefully taken, which is now deposited in the museum of the Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland.

ANGLO-FRENCH COINAGE.

G O L D.

ILLUSTRATIONS

ingly, gold florins of almost every crowned head in Europe, besides of many archbishops, bishops, and even of feudal barons.

In France, however, the type was discontinued in "1364 or 1365, as derogatory to the dignity of the crown," being borrowed." No French florin of a

* Villani.

^b Leblanc, *Traité des Monnoies de France*. Paris, 1682, p. 282.

ERRATA.

- Page 5, In the tenth line from the top, insert *only* before *difference*.
13, In the LEGEND, after *REGIS* insert *ANGLIE*.
21, In the eighth line, for *unequal*, read *equal*.
35, In the nineteenth line, read *it* for *which*.
—, In the REVERSE LEGEND, for *AXILIVM*, read *AVXILIVM*.
50, In the second note, marked ^a, read *I may add, that the author lived in the first half of the sixteenth century. According to the received opinion in Poitou, Richard's mint, g^s. g^d. g^d.*
75, In the description of the BORDEAUX DENIER, after *FINENESS*, read *8 parts fine and 4 of alloy*.
—, In that of the BORDEAUX DENIER—VARIETY, make the same alteration.
78, After the word *FINENESS*, in the description of the DOUBLE IN BILLON, the same correction is requisite,—*8 parts fine and 4 of alloy*.
103, For *Pl. IV. No. 28*, read *Pl. VII. No. 98*.
104, In the third line of the note, for *historian*, read *numismatist*.
143, In the note marked [†], in the second line, read *78* for *70*.
160, In the tenth line, after *those* add *still remaining*.

ILLUSTRATIONS
OF THE
ANGLO-FRENCH COINAGE.

EDWARD III.

AQUITAINE FLORIN.*

OBVERSE. Full-length figure of St. John the Baptist, looking to the front, clothed in skins, legs and feet bare, girdle about his waist, beard long, head surrounded by a double nimbe or glory, the right arm (which, with the hand, resembles any thing rather than that which it is meant to represent) is extended in an admonitory position; the left holds a staff which is directed towards the small cross

* The widely spread coin called the Florin was first struck at Florence in Tuscany, according to Villani, A. D. 1252.

Its almost universal circulation made different potentates adopt the type with hardly any alteration, even of the legend, in their own mints. We have, accordingly, gold florins of almost every crowned head in Europe, besides of many archbishops, bishops, and even of feudal barons.

In France, however, the type was discontinued in "1364 or 1365, as derogatory to the dignity of the crown," being borrowed." No French florin of a

* Villani.

^b Leblanc, *Traité des Monnoies de France*. Paris, 1682, p. 282.

that usually appears on coins of the Middle Ages. On each side of the head of the saint is an open crown.

LEGEND. S. IOHANNES B.

subsequent date has ever been found, or does proof exist that it had been coined since its proscription in the reign of Charles the Fifth.

As the duchy of Aquitaine was united to the English crown by the marriage of Henry the Second with Eleanor, the divorced wife of Louis le Jeune, king of France, about 100 years before the first florin was struck at Florence, and remained in possession of the English for almost a century after the prohibition of this remarkable type by Charles, which was never brought again into use in France, I think myself warranted in attributing it to one of our princes. After a minute examination of the letters of more than three hundred Anglo-French coins in my cabinet, as well as a careful comparison of their forms, I have no hesitation in ascribing this remarkable florin to Edward the Third: the two crowns introduced as ornaments on each side of St. John's head, strengthen this opinion; for on at least ten different coins of this monarch the crown appears for such purpose. He it was that first brought the gold coin into use in England, the attempt of Henry the Third with the gold penny having entirely failed; he also placed the gold coinage of the two countries on the same footing with regard to fineness and weight, as we shall see presently.* His English florin, erroneously called a *half* florin, is of the same weight as the subject of this note. He soon abandoned the mintage of that coin in England, which renders it so extremely rare; and it appears the same fate attended that of Aquitaine, for I never saw or heard of another, although I have searched in person, or by the means of learned friends, all over Europe. Haultin gives a drawing, copied by Ducarel and Tobiesen Duby, of a florin of Aquitaine in which the "Aq" of the word Aquitaine is obliterated; but as Haultin's drawings are accompanied with no letter-press, and he died in 1618, we are left entirely in the dark respecting it, except that it could not be the individual coin now described, where all the letters are most perfect, and its general preservation very fine. I may add, that it was found at St. Macaire, on the Garonne, in the foundation of a building erected in the 14th century, along with a gold coin of Charles the Fifth of France. No other money of any description was discovered. St. Macaire and La Réole were taken and retaken frequently by the English and French towards the latter part of Edward the Third's reign, and a truce agreed on at the former place. Were these two coins deposited there in commemoration of this event?

* See note in following page.

REVERSE. The corolla or blossom of the white lily, or fleur-de-lis, occupies the whole of the field; two rudely drawn anthers are disposed one on each side of the raised petals; the legend is preceded by a small cross.

REVERSE LEGEND. DVX AQITANIE.

WEIGHT. 53 Troy, or about $65\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. $23\frac{3}{4}$ carats fine, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of alloy, or 975 millièmes (French decimal calculation) of assay.

MINT MARK. None that I can discover.

See Pl. I. No. 1.

LEOPARD.*

OBVERSE. Within a compartment of ten arches is a lion ("léopardé") gardant, passant to the right,

* In opposition to the usual arrangement, I have placed the three sorts of this type before the Ecu and Guiennois.

After Edward had issued the florin, and its half, from the English mint, he ordered the rose noble and its parts to be fabricated in the 18th, 20th, and 27th years of his reign: each of these three coinages are of different weights. I have already shewn that the florin of Aquitaine exactly equalled that of England, erroneously called the *half* florin, in weight and fineness; and the reader, on reference to Snelling, Ruding, &c., will find that the individual weights of the three leopards here given correspond with those of the half nobles of his 18th, 20th, and 27th years.

This coincidence renders it highly probable, at least, that the first gold coins issued in Aquitaine were the florin and the three leopards, as were the florin and three half nobles in England. The similarity of weight and fineness facilitated the operations of commerce between the insular and transmarine possessions, and may account for the great number of nobles and half nobles so frequently dug up in Aquitaine to this day.

Let me add another circumstance: the nobles of his 18th and 20th years are remarkably rare; so are varieties 1st and 2nd of the leopard (the latter, I believe, almost unique), caused, most likely, by the first two coinages having been called in. The leopard usually met with, although as a coin it is very scarce, is of much more frequent occurrence; in the latter respect resembling the half noble of his 27th year, which every collector knows to be very common.

crowned; crown projecting considerably beyond his ears; his recurved tail, ending in three points, is carried nearly up to the small cross at the beginning of the legend; between the arches and the inner circle or cord are nine quatrefoils and a star of five rays, corresponding with an equal number of trefoils at the points.

LEGEND. EDWARDVS : DEI : GRA : ANGLIE : FRANCIE : REX :

REVERSE. A cross, with a fillet or "corallino;" the two outer lines are beaded, the centre plain; the ends of the branches terminating in a monopetalous blossom, with a leaf on each side; in the centre a miniature of the whole compartment, which is formed by four arches and four salient angles. In each of the intervals, between the arms of the cross, a lion with a quatrefoil underneath; and eight quatrefoils between the double moulding and legendary circle.

REVERSE LEGEND. XPC : VINCIT : XPC : REGNAT : XPC : IMPERAT :

WEIGHT. $57\frac{1}{4}$ Troy, or about $62\frac{1}{4}$ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. $23\frac{1}{2}$ fine, $\frac{1}{2}$ alloy.

MINT MARK. Private mark, a star of five rays instead of one of the quatrefoils, in a line with the root of the lion's tail.

Pl. I. No. 3.

LEOPARD.—1st VARIETY.

OBVERSE. The crown is smaller than the lion's head, instead of overhanging his ears, like that in the

preceding; the arches of the compartment are increased to eleven; the tail is much shorter; and trefoils are used for quatrefoils.

LEGEND. The only difference is two VV in Edwardus, instead of the common W, and that there is no E after "Angli."

REVERSE. The arms of the cross are terminated by a distinct trefoil, with two lateral leaves, instead of a fancy blossom as in the last, which is the ^{only} difference.

REVERSE LEGEND. Same as the preceding.

WEIGHT. $65\frac{1}{4}$ Troy, or about $79\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. $23\frac{3}{4}$ carats.

MINT MARK. Can discover none.

Pl. I. No. 4.

LEOPARD.—2nd VARIETY.

OBVERSE. The lion is here, as in the two former, passant to the right, gardant, crowned, the mane much more shaggy: the striking difference is the tail; it is turned up and brought along the back to the left ear, which it almost touches, then, running parallel to the back, is carried to the inner legendary circle, through one of the arches of the compartment (which in this variety are only nine), and gradually decreases to a single point.

LEGEND. EDVVARDVS : DEI : GRA : AGLI : FRANCIE : REX :

REVERSE. The same outline as that of the others, but more simple in its details, of which the engraving

will convey a better idea than the pen.
It has also the remarkable singularity,
that each of the four lions has eight distinct legs!

REVERSE LEGEND. The same as Nos. 2 and 3 of the Plates.

WEIGHT. $69\frac{1}{8}$ Troy, or about $84\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. $23\frac{3}{4}$ fine, and $\frac{1}{4}$ alloy.

MINT MARK. None.

Pl. II. No. 13.

GUIENNOIS.*

OBVERSE. The king at full length, turned to his left, armed at all points, helmet surmounted by an open crown; he wears the shoes "à la poulaine," which are fantastically long-pointed; he holds a naked sword in his right hand, and on his left arm a shield, bearing quarterly

* In the Grand Bibliothèque at Toulouse I discovered, in a manuscript by le Père Mongaillard, written between the years 1600 and 1620, at p. 94, the following passage:—"Guyanæ," ut ait Bonaldus Ruthenensis, "quædam erant aureæ, quædam argentææ, quædam æneæ, quas ipsas nigras vocant; et has omnes cusas fuisse, ad usum Aquitanorum nostrorum, quorum provincia, detorto Aquitanis nomine, vocata est Guyana." The title of the MS. is "Vasconis Descriptio."

From the above abstract, it is not improbable that the whole Aquitaine money was called "Guiennois," from its superior fineness, or title, to that of the small potentates, and even of the King of France, their common "suzerein," or liege lord: in like manner, the sterlings (pennies) of England and Scotland passed current over great part of Europe. I purchased on the spot, several of Alexander the Third, found with some of Edward the First at the bottom of the Pyrenees; and about three years ago many hundreds of the same coins were dug up in Poland.

✓ The rose noble of England was usually termed the gold sterling,* and is so in Aquitaine even to this day.

* Venuti (p. 158 and fig. 7 of his "Dissertations sur les Anciens Monumens de la Ville de Bordeaux." Bordeaux 1754, small 4to) calls a noble of Edward the Fourth an esterlin d'or.

feurs-de-lis "semés," and three lions gardant passant; his Norman or chain shirt descends half-way to the knee, in form of a Highland kelt.

He is represented under a sort of Gothic porch, in the design of which the laws of perspective are sadly outraged: in other respects it is rich and beautiful. On each side appear two pinnacles; between those to the king's left is the letter P. The great arch of the porch is composed of five small ones. At Edward's feet are two lions couchant, gardant.

LEGEND. ED : D : GRA : REX : AGLE : DO : AQVITAIE : is enclosed by two beaded circles, the inner of which, however, is interrupted by the lions, pinnacles, &c.

REVERSE. A Greek cross, each limb of which is composed of three straight lines. In the centre, as well as at the end of the limbs, a rose of four leaves; the latter are surmounted by a kind of blossom flanked by two involute leaves, differing in this respect from what is commonly called a fleur-de-lis. The cross, but for this distinction, might perhaps be named a cross fleury. A fleur-de-lis and a lion passant, gardant, appear alternately in the angles of the cross; the whole being within a compartment formed by sixteen small arches and as many points.

REVERSE LEGEND. GLIA : IN : EXELCIS : DEO : ET : IN TERRA : PAX : HOBVS. Contained within a circle of two engrained lines.

WEIGHT. 60½ Troy, or about 73½ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 23½ fine silver, and ½ alloy.

MINT MARK. The letter P, between the pinnacles above-mentioned, denoting the city of Poitiers.

Pl. I. No. 2.

The author is in possession of two others of this type and king; one has the letter R at the same spot as the P on the above; the R on the other is placed between the king's heels. These were struck at Rupella, la Rochelle: the former, in the reverse legend, has "HOIBVS," instead of "HOBVS," pro hominibus. They both weigh within half a grain of the above described. A fourth in the same cabinet bears a B for Bordeaux.

ECU.*

OBVERSE. In a compartment of twelve arches, four of which are concealed by the Gothic chair of state in which the king is sitting; he is crowned, and has a naked sword in his right, while his left hand rests on a shield semé with

* This is evidently an imitation of the gold écu, first struck by Philip the Sixth of France, on the 1st of February, 1336. Although Edward, in compliance with the wish of the Flemings, took the title of King of France in 1337, I think it most likely that the Anglo-French écu did not appear till after the battle of Cressy, 1346, when Philip was compelled by his necessities to lower the standard to 23 fine. This is in opposition to Leblanc's opinion, who says, that Edward issued this crown in 1339, but he cites no authority, and his own is little to be trusted. I am not fortunate enough to possess a specimen of this very rare coin, neither (with perhaps as much experience in Anglo-French money as most people) have I ever seen or heard of one, except that in the cabinet of Mr. Thomas Thomas, 223, Oxford-street, London, which I consider unique. It was purchased by that eminent collector and numismatist at a public sale; from which I am led to believe it to be the same cited by Snelling in his "View of Coins struck by the English in France," p. 7; for no écu is now in the king's cabinet at Paris; and Sir Charles Frederick's plates, like Ducarel's work, are full of the grossest errors.

Since writing the above I have had the great good fortune to procure a specimen of this most rare type; it weighs half a Troy grain more than that in Mr. Thomas's collection, but is, I think, in less perfect preservation.—*March 27, 1829.*

lilies ; the royal robe leaves his legs uncovered nearly to his knees.

LEGEND. EDVWARDVS : DEI : GRA : AGL : Z : FRANCIE : REX :

REVERSE. A cross filleted, trefoiled, having a quatrefoil in the centre, and another at the end of each branch of the cross, placed within a compartment of four arches, the points of which end in a strawberry-leaf ; between the outer angles and the inner legendary circle, four strawberry-leaves.

REVERSE LEGEND. XPC : VINCIT : XPC : REGNAT : XPC : IMPERAT :

WEIGHT. $69\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about $84\frac{2}{3}$ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. $23\frac{1}{4}$ fine, and $\frac{1}{4}$ alloy.

MINT MARK. None.

Pl. II. No. 15.

Respecting the mouton of Edward the Third, and the half hardi of Richard the Second, which Snelling, p. 18, says he saw in the king's cabinet at Paris, in 1756, I can only observe, that no such coins are there now ; neither has M. Oberlin, in whose custody the coins of the Middle Ages are placed, any knowledge whatever of them. I am inclined to think that Snelling mistook an aignel of Edward, Duke of Gueldres, which I had once in my possession, for that of which he has given a plate. The "Edw † dux" on that piece of money was blundered in such a manner as to be

easily mistaken, in a hasty examination, for
 “Edw † ard,” which, indeed, I did myself.
 I consider, therefore, both these coins as
 imaginary.

EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES AND AQUITAINE,

COMMONLY CALLED THE BLACK PRINCE.

GOLD HARDI.*

OBVERSE. In a compartment of twelve small arches, and an
 equal number of points, is the figure of
 the Prince, three-quarter length. He looks

* I cannot trace with certainty the period when La Rochelle first enjoyed the advantage of a mint. It is probable it was originally granted by Edward the Third, after the battle of Maupertuis or Poitiers had placed that seaport in his hands; for we find, in De Berville's Life of Du Guesclin, that when its inhabitants, by an ingenious stratagem, made Philip Mansel the governor and his garrison prisoners, 1371, that celebrated warrior, in the name of his master Charles the Fifth, allowed “(accorda) to the inhabitants the mint;” avoiding, in this manner, an apparent recognition of the act of his “felon vassal,” for so the Black Prince was termed in the language of the courtiers. The fillet of roses was the usual diadem of a sovereign duke, as we observe on a gold coin of William, first Duke of Guelderland, (and second of Juliers,) invested 1378 by the Emperor Charles the Fourth. La Reole, on the Garonne (Regula), had a mint granted by Henry the Third, but probably little if ever used: no trace of building or name of street has survived, the town records are silent on the subject, and that learned antiquarian, the late M. Du Moulin, Procureur du Roi, told me that, after every research, he concluded that the grant was never acted upon. The term “hardi” is derived from a small coin struck by Philip l'Hardi, King of France: its value must have been convenient in commerce, having been adopted by Arragon and Navarre, as well as by Aquitaine, where it was more plentiful than any other money, either gold or silver, struck by the Black Prince. This coin is now represented by the liard, a corruption of the Gascon “li ardito.”

to the front, has a naked sword in his right hand, to which he points with the fore finger of the left; the ducal mantle is thrown over his shoulders, but not sufficiently to conceal his armour underneath, especially the cuissart; his hair is very bushy, and descends on each side of the face, in thick flowing locks, turned up at the points; a fillet of four roses, of which only three can be seen, adorns his head. The legend is contained within two corded circles, and is as follows:—

LEGEND. ED : PO : GNS : REGIS : ANGLI : PNS :
AQVITA :

REVERSE. Compartment similar to that on the obverse; the field is occupied by a cross filleted, composed of three lines, the outer ones of which are engrailed; a quatrefoil in the centre, the corniced ends terminating in an acorn, flanked on each side by an oak-leaf; in the angles a lily and lion alternately. Within a circle, formed by two engrailed lines, is the following legend:—

REVERSE LEGEND. AVXILIVM : MEVM : A : DOMINO : R :

WEIGHT. $62\frac{1}{4}$ Troy, or about 76 Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. $23\frac{1}{2}$ fine, and $\frac{1}{2}$ alloy.

MINT MARK. The letter R at the end of the reverse legend, indicating La Rochelle.

Pl. I. No. 5.

HARDI—VARIETY.

OBVERSE. Nearly the same as the last.

- LEGEND.** ED : PO : GNS : REGIS : ANGLIE : PNS :
AQITA : within two concentric lines.
- REVERSE.** Similar to the preceding.
- REVERSE LEGEND.** AVXILIVM : MEVM : A : DOMINO : B :
- WEIGHT.** 62 Troy, or about $75\frac{3}{4}$ Paris marc grains.
- FINENESS.** $23\frac{3}{4}$ fine gold, and $\frac{1}{4}$ alloy.
- MINT MARK.** The letter B at the end of the legend of the reverse, the mark of Bordeaux where it was coined.*

LEOPARD.

- OBVERSE.** Within a compartment of eleven arches a lion (léopardé) gardant, passant to the right, crowned; crown projecting very little over his ears, his recurved tail terminating in three points near the small cross at the beginning of the legend. Between the arches and inner circle or cord, are ten quatrefoils corresponding with an equal number at the points of the arches.
- LEGEND.** ED : PMO : GNS : REGIS : ANGLIE :
PNCEPS : AQITANIE :
- REVERSE.** A cross voided of three lines, the two outer pearled, the ends terminating in a cross crosslet, with a leaf on each side. In the centre is a miniature of the outer compartment, which is formed of four arches and four salient angles of double moulding; in each of the intervals between the arms of the cross is a small lion, with a quatrefoil beneath; there are likewise eight quatre-

* See addenda at end of the description of the gold coinage.

foils betwixt the double moulding and
legendary circle.

REVERSE LEGEND. XPC : VINCIT : XPC : REGNAT : XPC :
IMPERAT :

WEIGHT. 53 Troy, or about $64\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. $23\frac{3}{4}$ fine, and $\frac{1}{4}$ alloy.

MINT MARK. None.

Pl. I. No. 8.

CHAISE.

OBVERSE. Displays the prince in a highly ornamented Gothic
chair of state, with four pinnacles; he
wears the fillet of roses; in his right hand
the ducal baton of command, surmounted
by a lily, his left rests upon his knee; the
shoulders are covered by the state mantle,
which, however, does not conceal his
armour; the shoes are "à la Poulaine;" the
head is of an inordinate size, and further
disfigured by a mass of thick hair, which
falls on each side of his face. On the
lower part of the chair four small pointed
arches are carved, two on each side.

LEGEND. ED : PO : GNS : REGIS : / PNS : AQITANIE :

REVERSE. The same figure as that on the reverse of the
leopard, but in a better style of workman-
ship, encloses a cross filleted of three lines,
corniced and terminated by two ill-defined
leaves, resembling those of the oak, between
which appear nine points; at the centre
of the cross a miniature of the outer

Anglie: /

compartment, with the angles more salient and a rose of six leaves; eight quatrefoils are placed between the double moulding and the legend, which has no inner circle; a lion and a lily alternately occupy the angles of the cross.

REVERSE LEGEND. DEVS : IVDEX : IVSTVS : FORTIS :
PACIENS : B :

WEIGHT. $54\frac{1}{4}$ Troy, or about $66\frac{1}{4}$ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. $23\frac{3}{4}$ fine gold, and $\frac{1}{4}$ alloy.

MINT MARK. The letter B at the end of the reverse legend, for Bordeaux or Bayonne.

Pl. I. No. 6.

CHAISE.—VARIETY.

OBVERSE. On the lower part of the chair of state, to the left of the prince, only one pointed arch appears, instead of two, as in the last, while to the right there are two.

LEGEND. ED : PO : GNS : REGIS : ANGLIE : PNS
AQITANIE :

REVERSE. The principal difference is, that the lily occupies the first and fourth quarters, instead of the second and third, which are filled by lions of a more minute kind.

REVERSE LEGEND. DEVS : IVDEX : IVSTVS : FORTIS :
PACIENS : B :

WEIGHT. 54 Troy, or about $65\frac{3}{4}$ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. $23\frac{3}{4}$ parts fine gold, and $\frac{1}{4}$ alloy.

MINT MARK. The letter B at the end of the legend on the reverse, indicating Bordeaux or Bayonne.

PAVILION, OR ROYAL. *

OBVERSE. Under a most superb canopy the prince appears at full-length, crowned, robed, having in his right hand a naked sword, to which his left is significantly pointing; his hair hangs down a little below his ears; his robe descends to his feet, at which two lions are couchant, gardant; on each side of the hero two ostrich feathers are rather awkwardly placed; a double moulding, and

* I know not for what reason this fine coin has obtained the designation of pavilion; its proper name is royal. Snelling, p. 9, "View of the Monies struck by the English Princes in France," states "that the pavilion differs more in weight than any other Anglo-Gallic coin; that of four he cites, the king's (formerly Dr. Gifford's, now in the British Museum), the Devonshire, that of Paris, and Mr. Knight's, they varied from the last-mentioned, 83 to 69 Troy grains:" of five in my possession the lightest is $67\frac{1}{4}$, the three pavilions in the Museum weigh from 83 to 69. This difference proceeds from a first and second coinage, the first being distinguished by a cinquefoil in the centre of the reverse, which gave place to the letter E in the second and subsequent mintages. That there were many issues, is evident from the singular circumstance, that of all the pavilions known to us, hardly two have exactly the same legend; and this great difference is principally in abbreviating the word "princeps." I consider the heaviest to have been the first struck, the others as the necessities of the prince and the expense of the Spanish expedition in favour of Peter the Cruel made a reduction of the weight necessary, which the example of Charles the Fifth, King of France, rendered less unpalatable; although we shall see that this great prince was compelled to give way to the remonstrances of the states, and restore his money to its former purity and weight. I know no coin equivalent to the pavilion in the English series, and from its weight it is somewhat difficult to find its counterpart in that of France. Philip the Sixth issued, 14th June, 1339, a gold piece significantly called pavilion, because he is standing under a tent; but the weight is different, being from 78 to $83\frac{1}{4}$, or, possibly, allowing for circulation, 85 grains. The couronne, published 20th February, 1339, comes near to the Anglo-French coin, being $82\frac{1}{4}$, but the reader must remark that it was struck at least 25 years before the principality of Aquitaine was erected.

part of a compartment of many arches,
appear to the right and left.

LEGEND. ED : PO : GNS : REG : ANGL : PNPS : AQIT :

REVERSE. A figure, formed by four pointed arches, placed on a square a little elongated, both of double mouldings, contains a cross opening from the centre to the corniced termination of the limb; at each extremity an acorn flanked by an oak-leaf, which, with strawberry-leaves, quatrefoils, and other ornaments, display more invention than good taste in the design. In the centre is a cinquefoil; eight ivy-leaves adorn the angles formed by the square portion of the figure; a lily and lion in the intervals of the cross complete the whole.

REVERSE LEGEND. DNS : AIVTO : PTECIO : ME : IIPO :
SPAVIT : COR : MEVM : B :

WEIGHT. $83\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about $101\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. $23\frac{3}{4}$ fine, and $\frac{1}{4}$ alloy.

MINT MARK. The letter B implying Bordeaux.

Plate I. No. 7.

PAVILION.—1st VARIETY.*

OBVERSE. The same as the preceding, except in some minute ornaments.

* I have a sixth pavilion struck at Bordeaux, with the letter E in the centre of the reverse, weighing only $59\frac{1}{4}$ grains. The legend on both sides is again different from the two others; and I am inclined to think that this proceeded from a third coinage at a further reduction of weight; for, from the state of preservation, it is quite impossible it could have lost 8 grains.

Perhaps the Spanish expedition, hastily undertaken, necessitated the employ-

- LEGEND.** ED : PO : GNS : REI : ANGL : PNPS :
AQVI :
- REVERSE.** The great distinction in the reverse is, the letter
E in the centre of the cross instead of
the former cinquefoil.
- REVERSE LEGEND.** DNS : AIVTO : PTECTO : ME : IIPO :
SPAIT : COR : MEVM : R :
- WEIGHT.** $74\frac{1}{4}$ Troy, or about $90\frac{3}{4}$ Paris marc grains.
- FINENESS.** $23\frac{3}{4}$ fine, and $\frac{1}{4}$ alloy.
- MINT MARK.** The letter R for Rupella, la Rochelle.

Pl. II. No. 17.

GUIENNOIS.

Having never seen or heard, on sound authority, of this coin being in any cabinet, and aware, from the experience of some years, how little "Plates," "Dutch Placaarten," and "hearsay," (which have vitiated Sir C. Frederick, Ducarel, and Snelling's works on Anglo-French coins,) are to be relied on, I decline believing that the Black Prince ever issued a *guiennois* till I see it. Indeed it is unlikely that the great Prince of *Aquitaine* wished to perpetuate a coin the very name of which recalled the misfortunes of his house, and the limiting the transmarine possessions of England to a comparatively insignificant duchy, that of Guienne.

It is very certain that neither Edward

ment of all the engravers that could be found to supply the mints in Aquitaine, and hence the numberless errors in the legends, &c.

the Third, after his son resigned the principality of Aquitaine, his grandson Richard the Second, or indeed his grand-nephew, Henry the Fourth, ever struck a guiennois.

RICHARD II.

GOLD HARDI.

- OBVERSE.** The king appears looking to the front, an open crown on his head; the fleur-de-lis in the middle is unusually tall; he is robed, but the mantle is so disposed as to shew the armour underneath half down his thigh; his left hand points to the naked sword, which he holds in his right. The whole is within a compartment of nine arches and points.
- LEGEND.** RICARD' : D' : GRA : AGLE : FRACIE :
RX : D' : A :
- REVERSE.** A compartment, similar to that of the obverse, contains a cross filleted of three lines, the two outer of which are engrailed; a quatrefoil marks the centre; the four corniced extremities terminate in an acorn between two oak-leaves: within a double circle, formed by two corded lines, is the legend.
- REVERSE LEGEND.** AVXILIVM : MEVM : A : DOMINO : B
- WEIGHT.** $59\frac{2}{10}$ Troy, or about $72\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. $23\frac{1}{2}$ fine, and $\frac{1}{4}$ alloy.

MINT MARK. The letter B, indicating Bordeaux, the place of mintage.

Pl. II. No. 22.

HALF-HARDI OF GOLD.

Snelling, p. 18 of his "Coins struck by the English Princes in France," says: "In the French king's cabinet at Paris, there is a fine gold half-hardi of Richard the Second, of which the weight is $29\frac{1}{4}$ Troy grains," &c. I suspect this is mere hearsay, for no such coin certainly is now preserved either there or at the Royal Mint, neither does it appear in any of the catalogues. The late Mr. Oberlin, the polite and intelligent conservator of the coins of the Middle Ages in his Majesty's cabinet, took some pains, at my request, to trace it, but without success. I believe it ideal.

HENRY IV.

GOLD HARDI.

The gold hardi—both that with the king's figure to the knees, placed between a lily and lion, and the other with two nondescript animals crawling up his shoulders—I consider merely imaginary.

It is well known that Sir Charles Frederick's coins, after passing through the hands of Messieurs Southgate and Hodsall, Mr. Tysson, and Mr. Barré Roberts, are now in the British Museum. Beyond their evidence, his plates are entitled to no consideration whatever; he was the first author that makes mention of the gold coins of this king. The reader will not, I trust, think me too scrupulous when I utterly reject them.

HENRY V.

AIGNEL OR MOUTON.*

OBVERSE. Within a compartment of twelve visible arches, and as many points, the Lamb of God appears, the head irradiate, turned back towards a swallow-tailed banner whose staff is surmounted by a cross crosslet, having its centre voided; on the dexter side of the staff are the letters H : F : and on the sinister RX, signifying Henricus Francorum ReX.

* Although I cannot discover the secret mark of any mint on this most rare coin, it still bears all the features of that of Rouen—bad engraving and worse design, proceeding probably from hurry. Rouen was taken in the middle of January 1419, and an ordinance from Gisors, in September the same year, directs that the moutons hereafter to be struck should have an H in the centre of the cross of the reverse. As that mark is wanting in the coin now under consideration, it must have appeared between the end of January and the date of the proclamation. Its rarity arises from its having been called in, the title being inferior to that of Heres which followed, or to any on the Anglo-French series that preceded it. The second coinage of moutons, contemplated by the Gisors ordinance, as well as that of "petit florins," alluded to by a proclamation, 12th January, 1420, probably did not take place: the title was lower than any gold coined by the French since 7th March, 1418; and the negotiations for peace,

- LEGEND.** AGN : DEI : QVI : TOL : PECA : MVDI-
MISE : NOBIS :
- REVERSE.** A cross filleted, of three lines, the two external finely corded; the ends are corniced, from each of which springs a trefoil inserted between two leaves; it is contained within a compartment of four arches, and an unequal number of salient angles. Within the centre of the cross (a miniature of the outer compartment) a rose of six leaves is observed: a lily and lion, as usual, adorn the alternate angles; and on the outside of the double moulding, eight small lilies are placed at regular distances.
- REVERSE LEGEND.** XPS : VINCIT : XPS : REGNAT : XPS :
IMPERAT :
- WEIGHT.** 33 Troy, or about 40½ Paris marc grains.
- FINENESS.** 22 fine, and 2 alloy.
- MINT MARK.** None that I can discover.

Pl. I. No. 10.

together with Henry's marriage to Catherine of France, which was consummated in June of the following year, rendered a different arrangement necessary. The moutons were probably called in about Christmas 1421, when Henry issued his salutes from the Paris mint; they had at first been current at twenty sous, but were afterwards raised to thirty. Charles the Sixth, in January 1420, allowed them currency through all his dominions at fifteen sous. The British Museum possesses a specimen of this coin, formerly Mr. Tysson's, at whose sale it was purchased by Mr. Barré Roberts. When death, in 1810, deprived the numismatic world of this highly-gifted young man, at the premature age of 21 years, his collection of Anglo-French coins, at that time unequalled, was purchased by the British Museum, where it was considered unique, until a fortunate hazard made the author possessor of the second known to exist in any cabinet.

SALUTE.*

OBVERSE. The shield of France and England quarterly; supporters, an angel seen in profile, and the Virgin Mary with a circle of glory: the shield is pointed below, and surmounted by an open crown of two large crosses and lilies, and four small fleurons,

* I am not so extremely fortunate as to possess a specimen of this singularly rare coin; indeed, I believe it is only to be found in the king's cabinet at Paris. I introduce it here to notice the remarkable likeness of this angel, meagre and spare, to that, also in profile, on the gold salute of Henry the Sixth, No. 20, Plate II.

Henry the Fifth enjoyed the title of *Heres Franciæ* from the signing of the treaty of Troyes, 20th April, 1420, until his death, at the Chateau de Vincennes (sullied in our time by the foul and atrocious murder of the Duc d'Enghien), the 31st August, 1422, leaving his son the kingdom of England, and, of course, heir to the kingdom of France, "*Heres Francie*," by which he was proclaimed and acknowledged, till the death of his maternal grandfather, Charles the Sixth, eight weeks after, when he succeeded to the crown of France also.

It is a curious question whether this salute is really of Henry the Fifth or Sixth. The desire with which the guardians of the infant Henry must have been actuated to give every stability to his, at best, conquered title to France, might have induced their commanding money to be struck in his name, in proof that the title of "*Heres Francie*" did not end with his gallant father's life, as some of the lukewarm French partisans affected to believe; for Charles, although he had been an invalid for years, was only fifty-four at his death, and might have lived, in the course of nature, for twenty years after his son-in-law. This event, by rendering a new coin, or at least designation, necessary, must have stopped the issue of the "*Heres Francie*" money, and may, in this manner, account for their extreme rarity.

At all events, there can be no doubt that the same artist was employed, and that the salute, with the angel *in profile*, of Henry the Sixth, was the first he issued.

The die was probably speedily changed, for they are much rarer than the *three-quarters* face angel.

in form of the latter : above the crown, a scroll containing the word AVE, from right to left. Nine rays proceed from the sun in the upper part of the coin : a plain moulding separates the area from the legend, which is again enclosed on the outside by the same kind of ornament.*

LEGEND. HENR : DEI : GRA : REX : ANGL : HERES :
FRANCI :

REVERSE. A Latin cross, or Calvary, the lower limb separating a lily from a lion, underneath the letter H ; the whole within a compartment of ten common arches, whose points end in lilies.

REVERSE LEGEND. XPC : VINCIT : XPC : REGNAT : XPC :
IMPERAT :

WEIGHT. $59\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about 73 Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. Apparently $23\frac{1}{2}$ fine gold, and $\frac{1}{2}$ alloy.

MINT MARK. None ; for I consider the small crosses on each side merely as a religious emblem.

Pl. II. No. 19.

* I regret that my draughtsman has been far from happy in seizing the very marked resemblance which I have taken notice of : this it is impossible to remedy, except by sending to Paris in hope of procuring a more successful effort, which would again delay a work that has already been too long retarded. I can only solicit my readers to place confidence in my assertion, that the likeness alluded to must strike the most superficial observer.

HENRY VI.

SALUTE.*

- OBVERSE.** Two shields; the first that of France, the second France and England quarterly; behind the former the Virgin Mary; an angel, half-concealed by the latter, holds in his left hand a scroll marked AVE, which appears to proceed from the mouth of the Virgin; a circle of glory surrounds her head; below the mint mark, five rays pointing downwards; her hands are raised in the usual benedictory position, having all the fingers extended; part of her robe is seen between the lower parts of the two shields: a plain corded circle separates the area from the following legend:
- LEGEND.** HENRICVS : DEI : GRA : FRA'CORV : Z :
AGLIE : REX :
- REVERSE.** Within a compartment of ten arches, whose points are ten lilies, is a Latin cross, placed between a lily and a lion; at the foot of the cross the letter H.
- REVERSE LEGEND.** XPC : VINCIT : XPC : REGNAT : XPC :
IMPERAT : between two concentric corded circles.
- WEIGHT.** $54\frac{1}{4}$ Troy, or about $66\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.
- FINENESS.** $23\frac{3}{4}$ parts fine gold, $\frac{1}{4}$ alloy.

* I perceive that the British Museum possesses one with Hericus instead of Henricus. If this is correctly given, which I have no reason to doubt, it is a very rare variety. I know of no other.

MINT MARK. A lion passant to the right gardant, on both obverse and reverse.

PRIVATE MARK. An annulet on the inner circles of both legends under the last letter, the mark of the Paris mint.

Pl. I. No. 11.

SALUTE.—1st VARIETY.*

OBVERSE. The principal difference is, that the A in AVE is placed next to the shield, and the face of the angel is here reduced to a meagre profile, from the plump three-quarters in the last; the Virgin, however, has not suffered in the same way, she has increased much in height, if not in bulk.

LEGEND. HENRICVS : DEI : GRA : FRACORV : Z :
AGLIE : REX :

REVERSE. On the reverse there is no very marked distinction between the two sorts, except a faint line in addition to the cord which surrounds the compartment.

REVERSE LEGEND. XPC : VINCIT : XPC : REGNAT : XPC :
IMPERAT :

WEIGHT. $53\frac{1}{4}$ Troy, or about $64\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. $23\frac{1}{2}$ fine gold, and $\frac{1}{4}$ alloy.

MINT MARK. An open crown on both sides.

PRIVATE MARK. None.

Pl. II. No. 20.

* This variety is much rarer than the preceding. I have observed no other mint mark than the crown.

SALUTE.—2d VARIETY.*

OBVERSE. Same as No. 11. Plate I. excepting that the glory is confined to the left of the Virgin's face, while on the right the hair falls down on her shoulder in a distinctly platted cue; the joint of the angel's right wing is very conspicuous above his head, his left hand is elevated, the fore finger extended, his face a plump three-quarters: the AVE reads from the shields upwards.

LEGEND. Same as the preceding.

REVERSE. Ditto.

REVERSE LEGEND. Ditto.

WEIGHT. 53 Troy, or about $64\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. $23\frac{3}{4}$ fine, and $\frac{1}{4}$ alloy.

MINT MARK. The crown on both sides.

PRIVATE MARK. A ring, through which the cord, separating the field from the legend, is carried: unlike the private marks on the former salute, it is placed directly below the crown mint mark on both sides.

Plate II. No. 21.

* This variety I consider the rarest of the salutes of Henry the Sixth, save and except that in the British Museum with Hericus instead of Henricus. The private mint mark placed below the crown, instead of being under one of the first or last letters of the legend, as it usually is, I have never remarked before; and the admonitory position of the angel's left hand is equally singular. The salute is the only coin common in the gold Anglo-French series; but I may add, that the specimen of the above variety is the only one that has ever come under my observation.

ANGELOT. *

- OBVERSE.** An angel standing behind two shields, that on the right displaying the arms of France, the second those of France and England quarterly; an arm rests on each, and his wings afford the same impartial protection; the pinion-joints reach as high as his eyes, the left touches the somewhat fantastic head-dress of the angel; the lower part of his body seems to have been forgotten, although ample room is left between the shields: a faint line is perceptible between the principal objects and the inner cord of the legendary circle.
- LEGEND.** HENRICVS : FRACORV : ET : ANGLIE :
REX :
- REVERSE.** A Latin cross, perfectly simple in all its details, is placed between a lily and a lion passant gardant.
- REVERSE LEGEND.** XPC : VINCIT : XPC : REGNAT : XPC :
IMPERAT :
- WEIGHT.** $36\frac{3}{10}$ Troy, or about $44\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.
- FINENESS.** $23\frac{3}{4}$ fine and $\frac{1}{4}$ alloy.
- MINT MARK.** A lily on each side.
- PRIVATE MARK.** None that I can see.

Pl. I. No. 12.

* This is in the most perfect preservation that I have hitherto observed of any coin of the Middle Ages: from its appearance, as well as weight, I do not think it has ever been in circulation.

With regard to the franc in gold of this monarch, it stands upon the same authority that I have repeatedly refused,—Sir Charles Frederick's plates, which, unsupported by the coins, I hold to be utterly unworthy of any credit.

A D D E N D A.

EDWARD. III.

GUIENNOIS.*

OBVERSE. The king at full length, turned to the left, crowned; he wears the Garter of the Order below his left knee; the sword which he holds is of extraordinary size, especially the pommel; the Gothic porch

* This coin, although very *round* or entire, is lighter by a grain and a half than the least heavy of five in my possession: its general appearance is strikingly different from the others: the king is bearded, and has the appearance of an old man, which inclines me to believe that it might have been struck after his gallant son resigned the principality of Aquitaine into his father's hands, A. D. 1374, which may account for its diminished weight. There is no initial to indicate the mint whence it issued, and I dare hardly venture to suppose the two roundels, or points encircled by annulets, betwixt the I and T of Aquitaie, the secret mark, although they do not appear on the legend of the obverse,

differs materially from that represented in Plate I. No. 2: he carries a shield quarterly, France and England; his beard is long and very bushy; at his feet are two lions gardant couchant.

LEGEND. ED : D : GRA : REX : AGLIE : DO : AQVI : TAIE : enclosed within two beaded circles; the inner, as on the former guiennois, is frequently broken by the pinnacles, &c.

REVERSE. The same sort of ornamented cross, approaching to that called a cross botonny, filleted, and voided in the centre; in the angles a lily and lion gardant passant, alternately.

except in that spot, improperly separating one portion of the word from the other. The reader will observe that a like unnecessary use is made of this species of ornament on the reverse, between the X and C of the word excelsis: I beg to add, that the custom of introducing initials and private marks among the letters of the legend in the silver coinage, was common during this reign, as we shall presently see. It is well known to numismatists* that Edward the Third had money struck in the Low Countries, at Antwerp, Bruges, Ghent, and Ypres, although no person has hitherto distinguished the individuals that issued from the above places: is it taking too great a license to suppose that the coins struck in the mints of those towns were for Aquitaine, whither they might easily be conveyed in the numerous merchant-ships of Antwerp, and especially of Bruges, to bring back the wines, brandies, and fruits, &c. of Gascony, commodities which have always been in great demand in the Low Countries? If this be granted, I have little hesitation in ascribing most of the gold and silver coins of this monarch, with private mint marks, but without initials, to the cities above mentioned. I throw out this idea at hazard, more to provoke inquiry than from much confidence in its being tenable ground.

This is by far the rarest variety of a very rare type.

* See Snelling's "Gold Coinage of England," p. 4 (in the note), and other authors.

The compartment which encloses the whole consists of twelve arches only.

REVERSE LEGEND. GLIA : IN : EX : CELSIS : DEO : IN :
TERA : PAX : HOIBVS : within two beaded circles.

WEIGHT. 59 Troy, or about 72 Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. $23\frac{3}{4}$ fine gold, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of alloy.

MINT MARK. None?

Pl. II. No. 14.

EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES AND AQUITAINE,

COMMONLY CALLED THE BLACK PRINCE.

GOLD HARDI. *

OBVERSE. A three-quarters figure of this celebrated warrior appears within a compartment of many arches, of which fifteen are visible; the points are one fewer in number; he wears the robe of state thrown over his armour,

* Of forty-five pieces of Anglo-French gold in my possession, and of perhaps twice that number which I have seen in the course of six years' search in various cabinets, this is the only one bearing the initial of the Limoges mint that has fallen under my observation: its rarity may be, therefore, easily conceived. It is a pity for the reputation of the Mint that it is so scarce; for the engraver certainly exerted himself more successfully on this coin, than any of his brother artists, during the three hundred years the English possessed Aquitaine: the letters are extremely well formed and highly ornamented, especially the A and V; the roses marking the separation of the different words of the legends are very neat and distinct, as well as the small crosses on the legendary circles. At what period of the ten years, forming the Black Prince's sway, it was struck, I have no means of ascertaining; although, from the quan-

the upper part of which is seen at the breast-bone; the neck is bare, the right arm is unencumbered by the mantle, and holds a naked sword, to which the slightly curved fore finger of the left hand significantly points: his head is encircled by a simple fillet without roses, and the hair falls on each side in a line with his mouth, a head-dress more simple than becoming; from the right elbow to the wrist, the ermined lining of his mantle is observed.

LEGEND. ED : PO : GNS : REGIS : ANGLI : PNS : AQVI : confined within two corded circles.

REVERSE. The compartment consists of sixteen arches and as many points; in other respects it resembles the reverse of the hardi described page 11, except that the lion instead of the lily is in the first quarter of the cross. Within a circle, formed by two corded lines, is contained the following legend:

tity of silver money issued from the Limoges mint during his reign, I suspect that it must have been previous to the celebrated sacking, anno 1370,^a which the perfidy of the inhabitants brought on their city during the latter years of his life, when he was a prey to the painful disease that terminated, at no distant period, his glorious career. He is here represented without a beard, while on a silver coin, to be afterwards considered, he has one of rather unusual length.

This coin is in the most perfect state of preservation, and, for beauty as well as workmanship, much superior to any in the Anglo-French series.

^a See "L'Histoire Politique et Statistique d'Aquitaine." Par M. de Verneilh Puiraseau. 3 tom. Paris. 1822.

REVERSE LEGEND. AVXILIVM : MEVM : A : DOMINO : L :

WEIGHT. $62\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about 76 Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. $23\frac{3}{4}$ fine, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of alloy.

MINT MARK. The letter L at the end of the reverse legend, the initial of the city of Limoges, capital of the Limousin.

Pl. II. No. 16.

CHaise.—2d VARIETY.

OBVERSE. Nearly similar to the chaise described page 14: the most striking difference consists in there being only one pointed arch on each side of the prince's legs, instead of two on the right and one on the left, as in the other. Within the inner circle of the legend a neat plain line is carried round, except where interrupted by the pinnacles on the chair; the ducal mantle is fastened at the prince's right shoulder by a brooch of very large size.

LEGEND. ED : PO : GNS : REGIS : ANGLIE : PNS : AGITANIE.

REVERSE. Similar in all respects to Plate I. No. 6. except that the lily occupies the more honourable quarters, Nos. 1 and 4.

REVERSE LEGEND. DEVS : IVDEX : IVSTVS : FORTIS : PACIENS : B :

WEIGHT. $53\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about $65\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. $23\frac{3}{4}$ fine, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of alloy.

MINT MARK. B, the initial of Bourdeaux, at the termination of the legend of the reverse.

PAVILION OR ROYAL.—2d VARIETY.*

- OBVERSE.** Nearly the same as that given, Plate I. No. 7, with some difference in the porch, which in the present coin is very highly ornamented: there are likewise more arches and points in the compartment.
- LEGEND.** ED : PO : GNS : REG : ANGL : PNCS : A :
- REVERSE.** The principal distinction between this variety and the reverse of the pavilion, page 15, is the letter E in the centre of the cross; and that instead of eight ivy-leaves in the angles formed by the square portion of the figure and the four pointed arches, we have their places occupied by an equal number of trefoils.
- REVERSE LEGEND.** DNS : AIVTO : PTECIO : ME : IIPO : SPAVIT : COR : MEVM : B :
- WEIGHT.** 68½ Troy, or about 84 Paris marc grains.
- FINENESS.** 23¾ fine gold, ¼ of alloy.
- MINT MARK.** The letter B at the end of the reverse legend, probably the mark of Bayonne?

* I have acquired two more pavilions since the note, page 16, was written, one of which is almost of the same weight as that there alluded to; and from its perfect preservation, I have no doubt that there were three distinct coinages of this beautiful type, varying materially in point of weight and value: the reader will be good enough to observe, that it is of the same weight as the extremely rare leopard, 2d variety, page 5, which corresponds in all respects with the half noble of the eighteenth year of Edward the Third's reign.

From the reduction in weight, it was probably struck immediately before, or very soon after, his Spanish expedition.

RICHARD II.

GOLD HARDI.—1st VARIETY.*

- OBVERSE. Within a compartment of ten arches and nine points, this feeble monarch is represented in his state *tabard* or *midlag*, with a rich border at the neck, a military garment used by this king when a boy;† the centre lily or halberd head of his open crown is shorter than usual; he has no beard, and his neck is bare: a naked sword is grasped by his right hand; the arm is covered by the sleeve of the tabard, to which the fore finger of his left points, as in the hardi and pavilion of his father: two circles, the inner beaded and outer plain, enclose the following legend:
- LEGEND. RICARD : D : GRA : AGLÉ : FRACIE : D : AQITAN :
- REVERSE. A Greek cross filleted, the fillets pearled, corniced; an acorn, inserted between two oak-leaves, adorns each of the four extre-

* Of the three sorts of this extremely rare coin, I consider that figured in Plate I. No. 9, to be the most scarce; it wants the word REX, a singular oversight in the artist, and in that superstitious age might have been reckoned ominous of the fate to which he was destined by his wily and unprincipled cousin Henry the Fourth's successful usurpation of his throne. All the transmarine coins of this weak and unfortunate prince are very rare, particularly the gold and black money, or base billon, to which the reader will be hereafter introduced; the last is particularly so.

† See Fosbrooke's very useful "Encyclopedia of Antiquities," page 794.

mities of the cross, and a quatrefoil is placed at its centre: a lily and lion appear in the alternate spaces between its branches: the whole in a compartment formed by ten arches and nine points.

REVERSE LEGEND. AXILIVM : MEVM : A : DOMINO : B :
within two circles, like those of the obverse.

V/

WEIGHT. $57\frac{1}{4}$ Troy, or about $69\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. $23\frac{3}{4}$ fine, and $\frac{1}{4}$ alloy.

MINT MARK. B for Bourdeaux.

Pl. I. No. 9.

GOLD HARDI.—2d VARIETY.

REVERSE. The compartment here is the same as in the last described, viz. ten arches and nine points; the king wears the open crown; the lily in the front is shorter even than that in the foregoing; the neck appears surrounded by a ruff, below which is the border of the tabard, the lower part of which is ornamented according to the usual custom in this reign;* he carries a naked sword in his right hand, to which his left points; he has no beard.

it/

LEGEND. RICARD : D : GRA : AGLE : FRACIE : RX :
D : AQI : between two engrailed lines.

REVERSE. There are twelve arches and as many points to the compartment, which contains a cross much resembling the preceding;

* " Encyclopedia of Antiquities," page 794.

it is, however, broader; the general workmanship is by no means so good, particularly the acorns and letters of both legends, which are almost barbarously formed: the lion again assumes the first and fourth quarters.

REVERSE LEGEND. AVXILIVM : MEVM : A : DOMINO : B :
encircled as in the last.

WEIGHT. $59\frac{1}{4}$ Troy, or about 72 Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. $23\frac{3}{4}$ fine, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of alloy.

MINT MARK. B, which, in this instance, I am inclined to think, may mean Bayonne, from the inferiority of the workmanship.

Pl. II. No. 18.

HENRY VI.

SALUTE.—3d VARIETY.*

OBVERSE. Has more resemblance to that on Plate II. No. 20, than to the other two, described pages 24, 26; the word A is read from the shields upwards; the glory entirely surrounds the Virgin's head; her left hand is not nearly so high: the archangel's face approaches the three-quarters, but is

* Of ten salutes in my cabinet, this is the only one with the letter M after R in FRACORM, which is evidently an error of the engraver: the mint mark, the holy lamb, is singular; there is no private mark. It may not be amiss, for the purpose of shewing how numerous the varieties of the salute of Henry the Sixth must have been, to state that I have only one double.

extremely meagre, and the legend is somewhat different.

LEGEND. HENRICVS : DEI : GRA : FRACORM : Z :
AGLIE : REX : enclosed within two
handsome engrailed circles.

REVERSE. Same compartment as in the former, with regard
to arches and points; the cross is broader,
and the principal limb of the h at the
bottom so short as to give the letter the
appearance of an n: two engrailed lines
encircle the following legend:

REVERSE LEGEND. XPC : VINCIT : XPC : REGNAT : XPC :
IMPERAT :

WEIGHT. 54 Troy, or about 66 Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. $23\frac{3}{4}$ fine, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of alloy.

MINT MARK. The holy lamb, a very rare mint mark in the
Anglo-French coinage.

SALUTE.—4th VARIETY.

OBVERSE. The head of the Virgin in this variety is placed
close to the inner legendary circle, at the
loss of half the glory as well as the hair,
on the right side; her left hand is held
up in the benedictory position; the right
does not appear.

LEGEND. As before.

REVERSE. That portion of the cross above the bar is ex-
tremely short, being only one-sixth part;
the cross itself is ill-proportioned, thick, and
inelegant; the stalk of the lily is unusu-
ally long, reaching almost to the bottom
of the cross: the whole of the reverse is
inferior in point of workmanship.

REVERSE LEGEND. XPC : VINCIT : XPC : REGNAT : XPC :
IMP ♦ ERAT :

WEIGHT. 54 Troy, or about 66 Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. $23\frac{3}{4}$ fine, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of alloy.

MINT MARK. The crown of thorns.

PRIVATE MARK. A diamond between the P and E in IMPE-
RAT. I am entirely ignorant to which
mint it alludes.

SALUTE.—5th VARIETY.

OBVERSE. The obverse of this variety is distinguished from
all the others, by the second joint of the
angel's right wing, assuming the form of
an eagle's head with part of the neck ; the
bill reaches almost to the mint mark
above the five rays ; hence it has been
called, improperly, the Bird salute : the
angel is of shorter stature than usual ;
the Virgin has a double glory and is of
gigantic height ; and the skirts of her robe,
which appear between the two shields,
occupy nearly the whole space.

LEGEND. As in page 24.

REVERSE. Compartment the same as that first described ;
the Calvary is remarkably slender, the
cross bar is very low, nearly in a line with
the lilies at the 3d and 8th points of the
arches : a plain circle separates the com-
partment from the inner legendary one.

REVERSE LEGEND. Exactly the same as in page 25.

WEIGHT. 54 Troy, or about 66 Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. $23\frac{3}{4}$ fine, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of alloy.

MINT MARK. A star of six points on both sides.

PRIVATE MARK. A roundel placed between the angel's left hand and the first quarter of the shield France and England quarterly.

ANGELOT.—VARIETY.

- OBVERSE.** Within a compartment, separated by a well-formed circle from that which encloses the legend, an angel from the elbows upwards appears behind two shields, France, and France and England quarterly; his hair is more fantastically arranged than in the angelot, page 27, by the addition of what can only be likened to massive horns; the pinion-joints of the left wing do not touch his head, as on the first described angelot.
- LEGEND.** HENRICVS : FRANCO RV : ET : ANGLIE : REX : within two engrailed circles.
- REVERSE.** A cross Calvary between a lily and a lion, passant to the right, gardant: the whole enclosed by a neat circle.
- REVERSE LEGEND.** XPC : VINCIT : XPC : REGNAT : XPC : IMPERAT :
- WEIGHT.** $36\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about $44\frac{2}{3}$ Paris marc grains.
- FINENESS.** $23\frac{3}{4}$ fine, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of alloy.
- MINT MARK.** A lion passant to the right, gardant, on both sides.
- PRIVATE MARK.** A line in the word REGNAT extending from the lower bar of the E to the top of the first limb of the N, passing through the G: I have not the slightest idea what mint it designates.

This coin is in as perfect preservation as that formerly brought under review. I have a third weighing $35\frac{1}{2}$ Troy grains, having the same mint mark, but with some slight differences: it wants the private mark, which shews it to be of a different mint.

As I believe I possess more individuals of the Anglo-French gold coinage than any other person, I have thought it may be of use, as a sort of standard to calculate the rarity of these interesting remains of a proud period in the history of England, to mention the numbers of each type in my cabinet. They are as follow:—

EDWARD III.

- 1 Florin of Aquitaine.
- 1 Ecu.
- 6 Leopards,—viz. 1 heavy, 1 of the second coinage, and 4 of the light or third coinage.
- 5 Guiennois,—1 of the rare, and 4 of the more common kinds.

EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE.

- 1 Leopard.
- 6 Hardis,—1 of Limoges, and 5 of the other mints, Bourdeaux and La Rochelle.
- 3 Chaises.
- 6 Pavilions,—2 with the rose, and 4 with the E in the centre of the reverse.

RICHARD II.

- 3 Hardis.

HENRY V.

- 1 Aignel, or mouton.

HENRY VI.

- 10 Salutes.
- 3 Angelots.

- 46 Total.

ANGLO-FRENCH COINAGE.

SILVER.

ILLUSTRATIONS
OF THE
ANGLO-FRENCH COINAGE.

ALEONOR,

WIFE OF HENRY II.

DENIER.*

OBVERSE. The field is occupied in the upper part by a figure resembling an anchor reversed,

* By an oversight of my own, from which my engraver is entirely free, this coin has preceded that of her husband. In opposition to the generally received opinion, I believe that it was struck after the death of Henry, and not during the six or seven weeks of interval between her divorce from Louis the Seventh and marriage with her second husband.

It is well known, that she granted a charter to the inhabitants of La Rochelle, as sovereign of Poitou, after the death of Henry, whom she survived fourteen years. Her son struck money both in Poitou and Aquitaine Proper, but neither on the first has he assumed the title of Comes, or of Dux on the last, possibly not to give umbrage to his mother, who, at Henry's decease, re-entered on the functions of duchess; indeed, Henry the Second, on his Aquitaine coins at least, does not style himself Dux Aquitanie. We shall presently have to remark another instance of delicacy in this respect.

A coin of Aleonor has been published with Ducisia. I have six of this type, and have seen perhaps as many more, all with the T instead of A. I therefore consider it an error of some old engraver, adopted without investigation,

without the stock; beneath appears the letter A : two crosses, much patées, fill up the intervening space.

LEGEND. DVCISIT : which is enclosed by two beaded circles.

REVERSE. A Greek cross, slightly patée at the extremities, is surrounded by the legend, enclosed as on the obverse.

REVERSE LEGEND. A QVITANIE.

WEIGHT. 17 Troy, or about 20½ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 8 fine silver, and 9 alloy.

MINT MARK. None.

Plate III. No. 1.

DENIER.—VARIETY.

The only marked difference in this variety is, that the tail in the second letter in "Aquitaine" is *below* the round part, while in the former it appears *above*, and passing into the letter G, which was afterwards adopted, of which we shall have several examples.

WEIGHT. 16½ Troy, or about 20 Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 8 fine silver, and 9 alloy.

Pl. III. No. 2.

by succeeding authors. With regard to the figure above the two crosses, it cannot be a monkish M, as Ducarel and Ruding have supposed, for we find it presently in a denier of Richard the First, bottom upwards. I am entirely ignorant what it means to represent; of the six in my possession, four are of different dies, which adds to the probability that the mult of Aleonor's monies were struck after Henry's death; on one alone of these is the second letter of "Aquitanie" formed like the G, the rest are indisputably Q.

HENRY II.

AQUITAINE DENIER.*

- OBVERSE.** A cross, slightly patée at the extremities, is surrounded by the legend, which is confined by two neatly beaded circles.
- LEGEND.** HENRICVS : REX :
- REVERSE.** Is almost entirely occupied by the word which forms the legend : above the first division of "Aquitaine," a cross, much patée between two annulets, and the final letter E has the same ornaments ; a beaded cord surrounds the whole.
- REVERSE LEGEND.** AQVI TANI E in three lines.
- WEIGHT.** 12 Troy, or about 14½ Paris marc grains.
- FINENESS.** 3 fine silver, and 9 alloy.
- MINT MARK.** None.

Pl. III. No. 3.

HALF DENIER.†

- OBVERSE.** A Greek cross, patée at the ends : in the first

* I have six of these rare coins in my cabinet, on neither of which, or on five or six more that have fallen under my observation, can I discover the most minute difference ; possibly, the turbulent reign of Henry left him no time to attend to his coinage, at least in his transmarine possessions. We have no coins of him as Duke of Normandy, or Count of Poitou, neither is it known that any of Aleonor, as Countess of the same province, were ever struck, while the deniers and half deniers of her father William the Ninth or Good, are as abundant as the sterlings of our first Edward.

† This unique little coin came into my possession when this work was pre-

and fourth quarter, an annulet; within two concentric beaded circles is the legend.

paring for the press. It is in very excellent preservation as far as legibility is concerned; but having, according to the custom of the finders of ancient money in Aquitaine (generally peasants), been submitted to the action of fire, it is thin, and has lost perhaps two grains or more in weight. I have no doubt of the propriety of assigning it to Henry the Second: its great resemblance in weight and title, or fineness, to the half denier of William Duke of Aquitaine, the father of Aleonor,—its being of the same title with the denier of Henry,—its probable weight, half of the denier,—the remarkable figure which it has in common with the deniers of Aleonor and those of Aquitaine struck by his son Richard, and which, let me remark, never appears on his Poitou money,—the annulets in the first and fourth quarters being exactly *half* as numerous as those on the denier of Henry the Second,—and, above all, the letters being precisely of the same form on both coins,—all these considerations leave not a doubt on my mind that this half denier was struck during the reign of the husband of Aleonor.

The figure in the upper part of the field embarrasses every body: like that on the money of St. Louis, king of France, it has given rise to many conjectures, all equally unsatisfactory: whatever it was meant to signify, it disappeared in the Anglo-French series with Richard the First. A possible reason may be given for the annulets, so conspicuous on Henry's money, and which appear on those of his wife, and son Richard.

These annulets, three in number, formed part of the shield of the Kings of Castile and Leon, of those of Arragon, and of the Counts of Barcelona.

May not the annulets on the deniers and demi-deniers of Henry the Second have been in compliment to King Alfonzo the Eighth of Castile, who married his daughter, named also Aleonor? those on the deniers of Cœur de Lion as a piece of gallantry to his wife Berengère, daughter of the powerful Count of Barcelona? and later, the annulet on the Ponthieu money of Edward, from a kindly feeling to the royal family of his wife, Aleonor of Castile, in right of whom he inherited that county?

On many coins of the James' of Scotland we see the lily of France, which could only have alluded to the friendship and alliance, the longest in the history of diplomacy, which endured for an uninterrupted term of three hundred years between the two countries.

The annulet itself, as an ornament, possesses no one recommendation: it is sometimes used as an emblem of eternity, in which case it is very unfit for so

LEGEND. ENRICVS.

REVERSE LEGEND. In the centre of the area or field the word **REX** is placed between a figure very similar to that on the denier of Alconor (occupying the same position) and a small cross very much patée; the whole within a beaded circle.

WEIGHT. $4\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about 5 Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 3 parts fine silver, and 9 alloy.

MINT MARK. None.

Pl. VI. No. 64.

perishable a monument as a denier of billon. In no one of the instances I have given, could it have been the representative of a claim to the thrones of which it was part of the cognisance, because such claims were never preferred; it could have been adopted from the sole view of compliment, a custom not unusual in the Middle Ages.

To conclude. I am acquainted with no author that takes notice of the obole or half denier of Henry the Second, nor am I aware of any cabinet that possesses a specimen. The half deniers of William Duke of Aquitaine are extremely common, and to be found every where in Aquitaine; and it is very improbable that Henry should not have struck a coin which must have been so very useful in the petty traffic of that day, and which all his successors who coined money issued, excepting John and perhaps Henry the Third, neither of whose monies have yet been discovered.

Since this work was in progress through the press, I have received another half denier of Henry the Second, in excellent preservation: it weighs $6\frac{1}{2}$ Troy grains; and although of a different die, the type is the same in all respects. These coins, now first given to the public, I owe to the kindness of two learned friends in Aquitaine,—they formed part of about 2000 pieces in silver and billon discovered some time ago by a peasant in a vineyard: the greatest part were deniers of the Counts of Angoulême, which, with the exception of some very fine Aquitaine and Poitou pennies of Lion Heart, now in my cabinet, were consigned to that bane of numismatists,—the crucible of a country silversmith, to re-appear as crosses, and ear-rings, and shoe-buckles for the peasantry.

RICHARD I.

OR LION HEART.

AQUITAINE PENNY.*

- OBVERSE.** Like the reverse of the last-described coin, contains the legend, which is in two lines; above it, a cross patée, and below, the figure before alluded to, which has much resemblance to an ill-formed anchor: a corded circle surrounds the legend.
- LEGEND.** RICA RDVS : in two lines.
- REVERSE.** Is a counterpart of the obverse of the denier: page 45, viz. a Greek crosss lightly patée surrounded by the legend, which is placed within two beaded circles.
- REVERSE LEGEND.** AQVITANIE.
- WEIGHT.** Fully 17 Troy, or about 20½ Paris marc grains.
- FINENESS.** 8 parts fine, and 4 alloy.
- MINT MARK.** None.

Pl. III. No. 4.

* This very scarce coin, I think, must have been issued before Richard went to the Holy Land,—perhaps during the life of his father, when he made himself master of Aquitaine. Of the two coins of this king's Aquitaine money, it is by far the most rare; the second sort probably was coined after his captivity. Bouchet, who wrote in the middle of the sixteenth century, says, in his "Annales d'Aquitaine:" "Le dicte roi, pour paier sa dicte rançome, fiste de grandes tailles et exactions, tant sur les lais que sur les gens d'église, et prinste des eglises les croix, calices, et autres joiaux d'or et d'argent, tant en Aquitaine qu'en Angleterre."

This sufficiently accounts for the great reduction in weight as well as value of the second coinage. Of ten pieces of Richard's Aquitaine money in my possession, two are of his first, and eight of his second mintage.

* Page 155, edition 1644, folio. Mounin, Poitiers.

AQUITAINE PENNY.—1st VARIETY.

There is a striking difference in the form of the letters and generally neat appearance of this penny from the last, but the baseness of the metal, compared with the first, is chiefly remarkable, as well as the weight. The legend, figure, ornaments, &c. are precisely the same: its preservation as fine as can be.

WEIGHT. 13½ Troy, or about 16 Paris marc grains.
 FINENESS. 3 parts fine, and 9 alloy.
 MINT MARK. None.

Pl. III. No. 5.

AQUITAINE HALFPENNY.

OBVERSE. Same as the preceding.
 LEGEND. Ditto.
 REVERSE. Ditto.
 REVERSE LEGEND. Ditto.
 WEIGHT. 6 Troy, or about 7½ Paris marc grains.
 FINENESS. 3 fine silver, and 9 alloy.
 MINT MARK. None.

Pl. III. No. 6.

AQUITAINE PENNIES.

Snelling, Plate I. No. 7, and Ruding, Plate X. No. 3, Second Supplement, give a penny of Richard, with lilies in the angles. Time and circulation produce this appearance in some degree, and imagination

completes the resemblance; the lily of France having appeared for the first time in the English escutcheon, one hundred and thirty-eight years after the death of Richard.

Snelling's No. 8 of Plate I., and Ruding's No. 5 of Plate X., Second Supplement, are assuredly a mistake of the first, repeated by the last author.

The figure resembling an anchor on the Aquitaine money, if blundered and rubbed a little, might easily have misled Mr. Hodsall, on whose authority it was first published.

They are both extremely doubtful, at the least; and the penny, once belonging to Mr. Lockier, of the school in Farringdon Without, but lost before Snelling's time, is still more exceptionable.

POITOU PENNY.*

OBVERSE. A Greek cross, patée at the ends; an annulet

* The Poitou money seems to have undergone the same debasement as that of Aquitaine, probably at the same periods and from the same cause, the country being drained of money on account of the king's ransom. Otho, his nephew, afterwards emperor, was administrator for a few years; but I have not been able to discover that he coined money in his own name there: if he did so at all, it was probably in the name of his uncle.*

* Bouchet, page 159, "Annales d'Aquitaine," says expressly that Otto, when at Monstrieul Bounin, conferred the office of "Tailleur de la Monnaie de Poitiers," on some person whose name he appears to have forgotten, which authentic document he had himself seen. I may add that the author lived in the first half of the sixteenth century; according to the received opinion in Poitou \ Richard's mint was at Monstrieul Bounin and not at Poitiers. The former, a small hamlet, is only seven miles from the latter.

9

A 101

in the third quarter: two beaded cords
confine the legendary circle, which is,

LEGEND. RICARDVS REX.

REVERSE. Similar to that on his father's Aquitaine deniers:
the name of the County in three lines,
encircled by a neat cord.

REVERSE LEGEND. PIC TAVIE NSIS.

WEIGHT. 16 Troy, or about 19½ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 8 of fine silver, 4 of alloy.

MINT MARK. None.

Pl. III. No. 7.

POITOU PENNY.—1st VARIETY.

OBVERSE. A Greek cross, patée at the extremities, without
an annulet: within two beaded cords is
the legendary circle.

LEGEND. Same as in the last.

REVERSE. The only difference from the former is an
annulet above the I in PIC of the legend.

REVERSE LEGEND. Same as the first.

WEIGHT. 15½ Troy, or about 18½ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 8 of fine silver, and 4 of alloy.

MINT MARK. None.

Pl. III. No. 8.

The reader may be glad to learn, that of thirteen Poitou Pennies in my
coin-case

6 are without annulet,

4 with annulet above the I in PIC,

1 with ditto in the third quarter of the cross,

1 with a roundel above the I in PIC,

1 with ditto below the first S in PICTAVIENSIS.

It is a kind of scale to judge of the rarity of the different sorts.

POITOU PENNY.—2d VARIETY.

Is without the annulet on either side: in other respects it is perfectly similar.

WEIGHT. 15 Troy, or about $18\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.
FINENESS. 8 parts fine silver, and 4 of alloy.
MINT MARK. None.

Pl. III. No. 9.

A third variety has a roundel beneath the first S in PICTAVIENSIS; while a fourth bears it instead of the annulet in No. 8, Pl. III.

WEIGHT. Third variety weighs $11\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about $14\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.
 Fourth variety weighs $11\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about $13\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.
FINENESS. Third variety, 4 parts fine silver, and 8 of alloy.
 Fourth variety, 4 parts fine silver, and 8 of alloy.

NORMAN PENNY.*

OBVERSE. Is precisely similar to those already described,

* The striking similarity of the obverse to Richard's Aquitaine and Poitou pennies, its resemblance to the reverse of his mother Alienor's, as well as to the obverse of his father's denier of Aquitaine, its general appearance, corresponding weight and fineness,—all incline me strongly to assign to Richard Lion Heart this penny, although the legends are much blundered; which indeed they are, in common with all the ten coins given by Tobieson Duby, of the dukes of Normandy: on no two of the ten is the name of the capital where they were struck written alike.

There is little doubt that Richard coined money in Normandy, as well as in

a Greek cross slightly patée towards the ends; the same beaded cords enclose the legendary circle.

LEGEND. RICARD C  RX :

REVERSE. The reverse bears a strong resemblance to the obverse of Aleonor's denier of Aquitaine: a small cross patée occupies the upper part of the field, while three letters, DVX, with their superior parts outward, are so disposed as, conjoined with the small one, to form a cross.

REVERSE LEGEND. RODVMDVCO, pro RODOMACO (Rouen).

WEIGHT. 13 Troy, or about 15½ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS 4 parts fine silver, and 8 of alloy.

Pl. III. No. 10.

Aquitaine and Poitou. Le Blanc* cites a Norman ordinance of his, respecting money, in the sixth year of his reign; and Duby gives two pennies, Nos. 10 and 11, Plate LXIX. "Prelats et Barons de France," 2 vols. 4to. Paris, 1790.

Almost two centuries after Richard's death, the Norman mint was remarkable for being what is technically called "barbarous," and far behind the rest of France, as we shall see in the coins struck by Henry the Fifth and Sixth. The indiscriminate use of C for O, and *vice versa*, V for U and A, the round-bottomed U laid on its side, the same liberty taken with the S, greatly embarrass numismatists, and often tempt them to throw down a coin in despair: among thirteen pennies of Poitou, of Richard, the X is made in seven different ways!

The two coins of this King struck in Normandy passed from the cabinets of the possessors to that of the king of France, where they are no longer to be found. That here represented is probably unique.

* Traité des Monnoies de France. 4to. Paris, 1692.

JOHN AND HENRY III.

No Anglo-French coins of these monarchs are preserved: it does not appear that the first ever struck money; and I believe his son proceeded no further than issuing an order on the subject, to establish mints at La Reolle and Langon, for the fabrication of "*nostram monetam Burdegaliæ*,"* only implies the current money, whether of Richard, Aleonor, of Henry, or perhaps William the father of Aleonor, whose sous de *Bourdeaux*, bearing Burdegale (sic) on the reverse, are found in great abundance in Gascoyne to this day.

M. Du Moulin, Procureur du Roi at La Reolle, told me, that he had been unable to discover any traces of a mint there, or at Langon.

The coin, No. 1, Plate II., of Snelling, and No. 10, Plate X., Second Supplement, of Ruding, if it ever existed, is probably an ill read lion of Edward the First; of Henry the Fourth it cannot be, for he always styled himself Dominus, as claiming eth crown of France, not Dux Aquitanie.

* Rymer, tom. i. p. 360.

EDWARD I.

IN THE LIFETIME OF HIS FATHER.

LION—BILLON.*

- OBVERSE.** A lion passant to the right, gardant; the tail is brought along the back, and then turned back in form of an S.
- LEGEND.** EDWARD' : FILI' : which is enclosed by two bended cords.
- REVERSE.** A slender cross, patée towards the ends.
- REVERSE LEGEND.** Is continued from the obverse H : REGIS : ANGLIE : within two beaded cords.
- WEIGHT.** $15\frac{1}{4}$ Troy, or about $18\frac{1}{4}$ Paris marc grains.
- FINENESS.** 8 parts fine silver, and 4 of alloy.
- MINT MARK.** None.

Pl. III. No. 11.

* The reader will at once recognise this as the coin given by the late Mr. Taylor Coombe, of the British Museum, to the Black Prince, No. 2 of the vignette, in the Catalogue of the Anglo-Gallic coins in that magnificent establishment, edited by Mr. Hawkins; and No. 25, Plate X., Second Supplement of Ruding: the former modestly defers to Mr. Coombe's opinion, with too little reliance, I think, on his own sound judgment.

I possess twenty-two of these coins, having had the good fortune to purchase, on the spot, all that were found, on two occasions, by peasants ploughing a field; and there can be no doubt whatever of the letter commencing the legend of the reverse being H. Henry the Third, "in the year 1252, resigned all that he possessed in Gascony in favour of his son Edward," says Louvet, in his "Traité de l'Histoire d'Aquitaine," page 11, part 2d, published at Bourdeaux, 1659, in 4to; and we find, in the President Marca's "Histoire de Bearne," pages 506, 507, 600, 601, that Alphonso the Wise, king of Castile, gave his sister to Edward, with "all his claims on Gascony" as a marriage portion, in 1254; as appears from his act of renunciation, dated Burgos, 1st of November of that year.

Gascony thus re-entered into the possession of the Plantagenets, after it had

HALF LION BILLON.

OBVERSE. Lion passant to the right, gardant, tail brought along the back and then turned towards the legend.

LEGEND. EDVWARD' : FILI' :

REVERSE. A cross slightly patée at the ends.

REVERSE LEGEND. Continued from obverse H : REGIS : ANGLIE :

WEIGHT. $6\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about $7\frac{2}{3}$ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 8 parts fine, and 4 of alloy.

MINT MARK. None.

Pl. III. No. 12.

been alienated eighty-six years, having been ceded by Henry the Second with his daughter, anno 1170, to Alphonso, the ninth king of Castile.

The act of renunciation is little known, and well rewards a search after President Marca's folio : it contains several remarkable events omitted by other historians.

"Edward, thenceforward Lord of Gascony," returned to, and remained in the country till November 1255, when he repaired to England, after settling the government of his province. See De Pui Raseau's "Histoire d'Aquitaine," published 1822; Louvet, and other historians.

From these circumstances, I suppose that the coins, on which he styles himself simply "Son of Henry, king of England," were struck between the cession by his father, in 1252, and the signing of the act of renunciation by his brother-in-law, in 1254, which alone made him both *de facto* and *de jure* Lord of Gascony.

EDWARD I.

AS KING.

LION—BILLON.

- OBVERSE.** A lion passant to the right, gardant, the tail brought along the back in form of an S laid on its side.
- LEGEND.** EDVWARDVS REX. encircled by two beaded lines.
- REVERSE.** A very neat Greek cross, patée.
- REVERSE LEGEND.** DVX AQVITANIE. within two beaded circles.
- WEIGHT.** 13½ Troy, or about 16 Paris marc grains.
- FINENESS.** 4 fine silver, and 8 of alloy.
- MINT MARK.** None.

Pl. III. No. 13.

HALF LION—BILLON.

- OBVERSE.** A lion passant to the right, gardant, the tail brought along his back, and then turned outwards.
- LEGEND.** EDVWARDVS REX. within two concentric circles.
- REVERSE.** A very neat Greek cross, patée at the extremities.
- REVERSE LEGEND.** DVX AQVITANIE.
- WEIGHT.** 7 Troy, or about 9 Paris marc grains.
- FINENESS.** 4 parts fine silver, and 8 alloy.
- MINT MARK.** None.

Pl. III. No. 14.

BORDEAUX DENIER—BILLON.*

- OBVERSE. The field consists of three divisions: in the upper a lion passant to the right, gardant; the centre contains the letters AGL; and the lowest E: within two neatly corded concentric circles is the legend.
- LEGEND. EDVARDVS REX.
- REVERSE. The usual Greek cross patée; in the first quarter of which is the letter E.
- REVERSE LEGEND. DVX AQIT BVRD'.
- WEIGHT. $14\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about $17\frac{3}{4}$ Paris marc grains.
- FINENESS. 4 parts fine silver, and 8 of alloy.
- MINT MARK. BVRD for BVRDegale, Bordeaux.

Plate III. No. 15.

BORDEAUX BILLON.—VARIETY.

The only difference from the preceding is a crescent in the second quarter of the cross; on the reverse, one of the cognizances of the city of Bordeaux, the Portus Lûnæ of the ancient geographers.

- WEIGHT. 15 Troy, or about $18\frac{1}{4}$ Paris marc grains.

Pl. III. No. 17.

* This and the following appear to have been struck by the city of Bordeaux, which, it is well known, possessed that privilege, which was likewise enjoyed by the archbishop; although I have never seen or heard of a single specimen remaining coined by the latter. We shall presently see two coins of good silver with the legend CIVITAS BVRDEGALE at full length, if such authority was necessary to establish so well-known a fact.*

* See Plate IV. No. 32, and Plate VI. No. 72.

LION PENNY.—BILLON.

- OBVERSE. Lion passant to the right, gardant, occupies the central division of the field: a small neat cross patée is in the superior and inferior sections.
- LEGEND. EDVARDVS REX.
- REVERSE. A Greek cross patée, with the letter G in the first quarter.
- REVERSE LEGEND. DVX AQVITANIE.
- WEIGHT. $14\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about $17\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.
- FINENESS. $\frac{2}{3}$ fine silver, and $\frac{1}{3}$ alloy.
- MINT MARK. None.
- PRIVATE MARK. G for Guessin, a castle near Bayonne, where Edward the First had a mint, which was continued long after the death of that monarch.

Pl. III. No. 16.

LION PENNY—BILLON.—1st VARIETY.

- OBVERSE. The lion passant to the right, gardant, is here placed in the superior section of the field; in the central, the letters ANGL; and in the lower, a rose of six leaves.
- LEGEND. EDVARDVS REX. within two concentric circles.
- REVERSE. A Greek cross, patée.
- REVERSE LEGEND. DVX AQITANIE.
- WEIGHT. $13\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about $16\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.
- FINENESS. $\frac{2}{3}$ fine silver, and $\frac{1}{3}$ of alloy.
- MINT MARK. None.

Pl. III. No. 18.

LION PENNY—BILLON.—2d VARIETY.

- OBVERSE. The letter G occupies the uppermost of the three divisions ; a lion passant to the right, gardant, the central ; and the letter E the inferior.
- LEGEND. EDVARDVS REX. is contained in two beaded circles.
- REVERSE. As in the others.
- REVERSE LEGEND. DVX AGITA+NIE.
- WEIGHT. $15\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about $18\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.
- FINENESS. $\frac{2}{3}$ fine silver, and $\frac{1}{3}$ of alloy.
- MINT MARK. None.
- PRIVATE MARK. A small cross between the letters A and N in AGITANIE. I am ignorant of the mint it indicates.

Pl. VI. No. 65.

EDWARD I. II. OR III.

GROAT—BILLON.*

- OBVERSE. A cross patée, extending through the inner

* I have some difficulty to which of the Edwards to assign this coin, rare even among the rare Anglo-French,—in fact, I believe it is unique.

That Edward the First struck the first English groat, admits of no doubt ; that he improved the English coinage is no less certain ; that he altered that of Aquitaine is also evident from the Gascon Rolls, in the 10th, 13th, and 17th years of his reign. (See Rymer's *Fœdera*.)

The O in this coin, so equal in its circumference, differs much in form from

	legend to the second of three concentric circles, which contain the following
LEGENDS.	Inner. EDOVARDVS REX.
	Outer. BNDICTV : SIT : NOME : DNI : NRI : DEI :
REVERSE.	A lion rampant to the right, gardant, tail very long and coiled in towards his back, surrounded by the legend, which is encircled by a handsome border of twelve double arches : in each a trefoil.
REVERSE LEGEND.	DVX + AQITANIE.
WEIGHT.	48 Troy, or about 58½ Paris marc grains.
FINENESS.	7 parts fine silver, and 5 of alloy.
MINT MARK.	None.

any of the many published and unpublished coins of his grandson, in my cabinet ; neither does the name of the latter ever appear written with an O.

On all his Aquitaine money in billon his style is ED : REX : ANGLIE : even on the most minute, except on one, which is to me, on that very account, doubtful ; whereas, on those of the grandfather, in no instance does ANGLIE appear, either on his Aquitaine or Ponthieu money ; indeed, on the latter, in two out of the four deniers generally assigned to him, his Christian name has the same formed O.

It perfectly resembles, however, a gros of Louis the First or Second, Count of Flanders, and the weight is nearly the same : to no other piece of money that I know does it bear an equal resemblance ; hence it may be one of those struck by Edward the Third, at the instigation of Artevelle, during his residence at Antwerp, in imitation of that of his mortal enemy the Count of Flanders, and which coins have entirely disappeared.

This imitation was frequently practised in the age under review by sovereign princes ; hence the quantity of what is called "counterfeit sterlings," of which, at least fifty types are known.

A great proportion of these proceeded from mints in the Low Countries, and adjoining states ; indeed, this is the sole cause that prevents my assigning it at once to Edward the First.

If for circulation in Aquitaine, it could not have represented more than three deniers or pennies of Billon, which weighed sixteen troy grains each.

PRIVATE MARK. None, except the sort of cross between the X and A of the legend be such, which is not improbable.

Pl. III. No. 19.

EDWARD I.

PONTHIEU PENNY. *

- OBVERSE. A Greek cross a little patée, the limbs unusually broad, with an annulet in two of the opposite angles, forms the field.
- LEGEND. EDOARDVS REX. within two concentric beaded circles.
- REVERSE. Consists of four divisions: in the superior and inferior a Saint Andrew's cross is placed between two annulets: the second and third contain the legend.
- REVERSE LEGEND. MONETA : PONTI :
- WEIGHT. $12\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about $15\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.
- FINENESS. 4 parts of fine silver, and 8 of alloy.
- MINT MARK. None.

Pl. VI. No. 66.

* Whatever doubt I may have respecting the second of the Ponthieu series, which I am enabled to present to my readers, I have no hesitation in assigning the present to Edward the First: the form of the letters, and general appearance of this extremely rare coin, does not admit of a moment's hesitation.

I received it from the Baron Marchant, in Lorraine, Foreign Associate of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, who has long been distinguished by his zeal in the recovery, illustration, and restoration to the right owner, of the obscure coins of the Lower Empire.

The two in my possession, and one in the king's cabinet at Paris, in the

EDWARD III.

GROAT—BILLON.*

- OBVERSE.** A Latin cross or Calvary, the long limb passing through the inner to the exterior legend.
- LEGEND.** Inner. ED'REX : ANGLIE.
Outer. B - - - - OMI : NRI : D : enclosed within three eccentric circles.
- REVERSE.** A handsome crown, composed of one large strawberry-leaf and two lilies; in the intervals, two trefoils; on the circle, or diadem, a large diamond is placed, with two pearls on each side : an annulet appears between the small cross (that almost invariably marked the beginning of the legend in the middle ages) and the upper lobe of the strawberry-leaf.
- REVERSE LEGEND.** DVX AQITANIE which encircles the crown ; and both are encompassed by a border of double arches and strawberry-leaves, probably twelve in number.

most wretched condition, are the only specimens of the Ponthieu money that I have seen, or know of, after the most indefatigable researches.

* This groat may have lost from ten to twelve grains of its original weight, I suppose, which will bring it to nearly a par with the last described; the title, however, is very different. It seems formed in imitation of the *gros à la queue* and *à la couronne* of John king of France, struck by him November 10, 1355, which were nearly of the same weight and fineness.* It must have been a very handsome coin, of workmanship superior to the period. The ornamented T, with an annulet at the top of the upright limb, first appears in the coinage of this reign.

* This coin has hitherto remained unpublished. See Le Blanc, *Traité des Monnoies de France*.

WEIGHT. $36\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about $44\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.
 FINENESS. $\frac{2}{10}$ fine silver, and $\frac{8}{10}$ of alloy.
 MINT MARK. None.
 PRIVATE MARK. None, unless the annulet be considered such ;
 in which case I am ignorant to what mint
 it refers.

Pl. III. No. 20.

TRIAL PIECE? *

OBVERSE. A cross patée, the legend enclosed within three
 concentric circles.
 LEGENDS. Inner. ED' REX ANGLIE.
 Outer. BNDICTV : SIT : NOME : DNI : NRI :
 DE :
 REVERSE. A building resembling a church, with a spire
 placed between two towers: in the fore-
 ground the ground-plan?
 REVERSE LEGEND. DVX : AQITANIE : having an outside border
 of thirteen arches, and as many straw-
 berry-leaves.
 WEIGHT. $206\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about 252 Paris marc grains.
 FINENESS. $\frac{1}{5}$ tin, and $\frac{4}{5}$ copper.
 MINT MARK. None.

Pl. III. No. 21.

* I cannot consider this as current money, neither does it exactly come under the description of a trial piece. The celebrated M. Mongez, member of the French Institute, of great authority as an antiquary, and lately Director of the mint at Paris, told me that he considered this sort as passes, or tickets, given by the keepers of the "péages" to people carrying goods, &c., by land, or on the rivers, to pass through the territory of the prince, as is practised at the toll-bars by means of a ticket, which frees through the gates of the district.

Although this explanation is not quite satisfactory, I confess that it is the most probable that my researches have enabled me to give.

TRIAL PIECE? *

- OBVERSE. Similar to the preceding.
- LEGENDS. Inner. ED' : REX : A+NGLIE :
Outer. BNDICTV : SIT : NOME : DNI : NRI :
IHV : XPI : within three concentric circles.
- REVERSE. A triangular figure between two towers ; beneath, something like the gate of a town.
- REVERSE LEGEND. DVX AQITA+NIE.
- WEIGHT. 168 Troy, or about 204½ Paris marc grains.
- FINENESS. $\frac{1}{10}$ fine silver, $\frac{9}{10}$ alloy.
- MINT MARK. None.
- PRIVATE MARK. I consider the small cross between the A and N in Anglie, and the same figure between the same letters in Aquitanie, as the private mark, or "point secret," of the mint. I know not to what it refers.

Pl. III. No. 22.

HALF GROAT—SILVER.

- OBVERSE. A cross, patée at the extremities, occupies the area, surrounded by the inner and outer legends, which are contained within the concentric beaded circles.

* I have been equally unfortunate in ascertaining for what purpose this piece was intended.

It is of very neat workmanship ; indeed, greatly superior to any of the coins struck by the third Edward.

My draughtsman has omitted the three roundels in the design ; they should have been placed immediately below the triangle. The small cross between A and N in ANGLIE, has likewise been unfortunately overlooked.

LEGENDS. Inner. ED' : REX : ANGL[†] IE :
Outer. BNDICTV : SIT : NOME : DNI :
NRI : D :

REVERSE. An ill-defined figure, more easily sketched than described, shewing two spanner-like* towers, with a triangle between them, beneath which are three points or roundels. An unfinished door completes this strange assemblage, which is surmounted by a lion passant to the right, gardant, forming, with the legend, a circle round the area; a border of nine elliptic arches, in the centre of each a strawberry-leaf, surrounds the whole.

REVERSE LEGEND. DVX : AQITANIE.

WEIGHT. 22½ Troy, or about 27½ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 9 parts fine silver, and 8 of alloy.

MINT MARK. None.

PRIVATE MARK. The cross between the L and I in Anglie is too well defined not to be the private mark; but to what town it alludes, I confess my utter ignorance, the public records of the Aquitaine mints being silent on the subject; on those of Normandy we have some information.

Pl. IV. No. 23.

HALF GROAT, IN SILVER.—VARIETY.†

OBVERSE. There is no difference in the obverse from that we have just now attempted to describe.

* An instrument used by engineers.

† On this type of the Aquitaine money, as well as that of the demi-gros

LEGENDS. Both inner and outer, precisely similar to the last.

REVERSE. The towers have a juster proportion, the triangle shoots up into something like a spire; the three roundels seem to assist in forming the lintel of the porch, and three additional points are placed in the foreground: the lion of the last coin has disappeared.

REVERSE LEGEND. DNS : HIBERNIE.

WEIGHT. $25\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about $31\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 9 parts silver, and 3 of alloy.

MINT MARK. I can observe none of any kind.

Pl. IV. No. 24.

tournois, which in this century had been very generally adopted in the northern part of the continent, there is no reference whatever in the legend to Edward's transmarine possessions! It cannot have been a trial piece, for I possess two, found in different parts of Aquitaine; and it is extremely improbable that two trial pieces, rare of the commonest type, (from the few originally struck), should have fallen into my hands, of a coin hitherto totally unknown.

It could not have been coined in Ireland, although, from the legend, it is applicable to the currency of that kingdom. Aquitaine had no trade with Ireland except in wines and brandies, for which the Irish probably paid in English money: I believe the Anglo-Gascons drew no commodities from Ireland for which they paid, as we do the Chinese, in silver,—yet here is an Anglo-Irish coin struck in Aquitaine!^a

Perhaps some learned numismatist of the sister kingdom may be more fortunate than I have been in solving this enigma.

I have examined, I believe, two thousand or more of the gros and demi-gros tournois, in hopes of finding a third specimen; but in vain. It is too well preserved to admit the most remote doubt that the word is any other than "Hibernie."

^a Simon, in his "Essay on Irish Coins," page 17, says, "that he cannot with any certainty produce any money of Edward the Third:" his surmise, that a heavy coin of the penny type is a half groat, requires no refutation. Henry the Fifth struck the first Irish groat.

HALF GROAT, OF FINE SILVER.*

- OBVERSE.** A half-length of the king in profile to the left, his hair long, in his right hand a naked sword, the upper part of the blade resting against his shoulder; he wears an open crown; the whole in a compartment of ten arches; a beaded circle separates the area from the legend, which is
- LEGEND.** EDVARD DEI : GRA : REX : ANGLE.
- REVERSE.** A Greek cross, patée at the ends, passing through the inner and outer legendary circles; in each angle of the cross three points or roundels.
- REVERSE LEGENDS.** Inner. DNS AQVITANIE.
Outer.DO : ET : INT'RA : PAX :
The rest is illegible: within three concentric circles.
- WEIGHT.** $32\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about $39\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.
- FINENESS.** $\frac{9}{10}$ of fine silver, and $\frac{1}{10}$ of alloy.
- MINT MARK.** None visible.

Pl. IV. No. 25.

* Snelling, in his "View of the Coins struck by the English Princes in France," page 18, line 15, says: "It is probable that a (half) groat of this sort, like that of his son, Plate XVIII. No. 28, may hereafter be discovered."

I am glad to prove to my reader that his conjecture was well-founded, by laying before him this coin, which I believe to be unique, not having observed it in any author, or in the many collections, public as well as private, which I have had access to.

I have no doubt that a groat was issued like that of his son, which we shall see presently; for no half would be struck without there being also a whole. The very high title of these pieces is the reason that the groat has entirely disappeared, and that its half is one of the rarest in this very rare series: they were probably called in by his son. This half-groat, although it has suffered from circulation, is in perfectly good preservation for authority.

HALF GROAT OF SILVER.—VARIETY.*

OBVERSE. The principal distinction from the last is in the crown, which is here quite within the inner circle, while in the former it passed through; the point of the sword rests on the second arch from the crown instead of the first.

LEGEND. Same as on the preceding.

REVERSE. The same design, but the cross, letters, and roundels, are more delicately formed.

REVERSE LEGEND. As before.

WEIGHT. $34\frac{3}{4}$ Troy, or about $42\frac{1}{4}$ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. $\frac{9}{10}$ fine silver, and $\frac{1}{10}$ alloy.

MINT MARK. None apparent.

Pl. VII. No. 95.

LIGHT GROAT—BILLON.*

OBVERSE. The area contains the Greek cross, patée, in one

* Since my Plates were engraved, this variety of a coin I have also every reason to believe unique, has fallen into my hands: it is evidently of a different coinage, has been originally ill struck, is also double struck, a part of the edge likewise broken off, and it has suffered from circulation.

Under these circumstances, I feel warranted in supposing its loss in weight to be $5\frac{1}{4}$ grs. which will make it double that of the penny hereafter described.

If I am correct, it must have been coined between the 20th and 27th years, (A. D. 1346 to 1354), and proves that half-groats were issued in Aquitaine by this monarch at least before his 27th year, the date of their appearance in England.

* My draughtsman has made the fourché like a trefoil, which it by no means resembles; the upper leaf of what is usually called a fleur de lis, or lily, in the crown, is here a trefoil.

I know not the meaning of this peculiarity.

of its angles a "fourché" (in heraldry); the double legend within three concentric circles, two of which are engrailed, the third plain.

- LEGENDS.** Inner. ED : REX : ANGL⁺ IE.
Outer. BNDICTV : SIT : NOME : DNI :
NRI : D :
- REVERSE.** An open ducal crown of four fleurons is placed above a lion passant to the right, gardant; between his fore and hind paws a cinque-foil; an outer border of eleven small compartments, in each of which is a strawberry-leaf, encircles the legend.
- REVERSE LEGEND.** DVX : AQITANIE.
- WEIGHT.** $33\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about $40\frac{3}{4}$ Paris marc grains.
- FINENESS.** 8 parts fine silver, and 4 of alloy.
- MINT MARK.** None.
- PRIVATE MARK.** Is evidently the small cross between the L and I in Anglie, although I know not which mint it designates.

Pl. IV. No. 26.

HALF GROAT—BILLON.

- OBVERSE.** Nearly similar to the last, except that a lily appears in the angle of the cross, instead of the "fourché," and that the inner of the three concentric circles, containing the legends, is beaded.
- LEGENDS.** Inner. ED : REX : ANGL⁺ IE :
Outer. DNDICTV : SIT : NOME : DNI :
NRI : D :
- REVERSE.** A lion passant to the right, gardant; between

the fore and hind legs a roundel; above, a crown of eight fleurons, the two outmost cut the legend between the D and V in "Dvx;" and the I and E in "Aquitanie."

REVERSE LEGEND. DVX AQITANIE.

WEIGHT. 22½ Troy, or about 27½ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 8 parts fine silver, and 4 of alloy.

MINT MARK. None.

PRIVATE MARK. I presume that the annulet between the L and I in the inner legend, indicates the mint: what that was, I have no means of knowing.

Pl. VI. No. 73.

HALF GROAT—BILLON.

OBVERSE. Nearly similar to the last.

LEGENDS. Inner. ED : REX : ANGL+IE.
Outer. BNDICTV : &c.

REVERSE. Lion passant to the right, gardant: between his fore and hind legs a small well-formed cross, patée; above, a crown of eight fleurons.

REVERSE LEGEND. D+VX : AQITAN+IE. With a small cross between the first and second, and the N and penult letter.

WEIGHT. 26½ Troy, or about 32 Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 8 parts fine silver, and 4 of alloy.

MINT MARK. None.

PRIVATE MARK. The small crosses in several parts of the legend.

Pl. IV. No. 27.

LIGHT GROAT—BILLON.

- OBVERSE.** The same as that of Plate III. No. 22.
- LEGENDS.** Inner. ED' : REX : ANGL⁺IE :
Outer. BNDICTV : SIT : NOME : DNI :
DEI : D : within three concentric circles,
neatly beaded.
- REVERSE.** Differs in no respect from that in the above Plate,
except that the triangular figure is here
lengthened out to resemble a church spire,
and that in the porch or gate an annulet
appears.
- REVERSE LEGEND.** DVX : AGITANIE. Within a border of
twelve strawberry-leaves, in as many small
compartments.
- WEIGHT.** 51½ Troy, or about 62½ Paris marc grains.
- FINENESS.** 8 parts fine silver, and 4 of alloy.
- MINT MARK.** None.
- PRIVATE MARK.** The small cross between the letters L and I in
"Anglie."

Pl. VI. No. 74.

HALF GROAT.

- OBVERSE.** Same as last.
- LEGENDS.** Ditto.
- REVERSE.** Instead of the annulet in the gate or porch, we
have here a "fourché," perhaps repre-
senting a portcullis. There is no other
difference.
- REVERSE LEGEND.** Similar to that on the reverse of the fore-
going.

WEIGHT. 36½ Troy, or about 44½ Paris marc grains.
FINENESS. 8 parts fine silver, and 4 of alloy.
MINT MARK. The small cross between the L and I in "Anglie."

Pl. VI. No. 75.

AQUITAINE STERLING, OR PENNY IN SILVER.

OBVERSE. The king's bust a little turned to the right, hair long at the sides, crown of eight lilies and four fleurons; on the breast the Aquitaine lion passant to the right, gardant.
LEGEND. EDVARD' REX ANGL^t. within two beaded concentric circles.
REVERSE. A cross slightly patée, bifid at the extremities; a small cross in each cleft extending to the exterior legendary circle; in each compartment formed by the cross, an open crown.

REVERSE LEGEND. DVX AQITANIE.

WEIGHT. 23 Troy, or about 28 Paris marc grains.
FINENESS. 9 fine silver, and 3 of alloy.
MINT MARK. None.

PRIVATE MARK. The small cross in the obverse legend after the L in "Angl," which my draughtsman has not rendered sufficiently distinct.

Pl. IV. No. 28.

AQUITAINE STERLING.—2d SPECIMEN.

In this beautifully preserved coin, the small cross indicating the private mark is as distinct as when first put in circulation; the cross of the reverse is not cleft at the extremities,

L

but merely a little concave; the workmanship is finer: that in the British Museum is from a third die.

AQUITAINE HALFPENNY.

- OBVERSE. Same as that of the last.
 LEGEND. EDWARD : REX ANGL[†].
 REVERSE. Similar to that of the preceding.
 REVERSE LEGEND. DVX AQVITANIE.
 WEIGHT. $9\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about $11\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.
 FINENESS. 9 parts fine silver, and 3 of alloy.
 MINT MARK. None.
 PRIVATE MARK. The small cross after the letter L in "Angl."

Pl. IV. No. 29.

HALFPENNY IN BILLON.

- OBVERSE. A lion passant to the right, gardant, tail above his back, nearly in form of an S; a mullet of six blunt points between his fore and hind paws.
 LEGEND. ED' REX ANGLIE, within two concentric circles.
 REVERSE. A Greek cross, patée at the ends; in the first quarter an open crown.
 REVERSE LEGEND. DVX AQITANIE.
 WEIGHT. $6\frac{3}{4}$ Troy, or about 8 Paris marc grains.
 FINENESS. 4 parts fine silver, and 8 of alloy.
 MINT MARK. I can find no mint mark.

Pl. IV. No. 30.

BORDEAUX DENIER.

- OBVERSE. A lion passant to the right, gardant; in the exergue the letters \overline{M} : B'. pro moneta Burdigalensis: the remains of the mullet of six blunt points between the fore and hind legs of the lion.
- LEGEND. ED' : REX.ANGLIE. within two concentric engrailed circles.
- REVERSE. A Greek cross patée; in the second quarter an open crown.
- REVERSE LEGEND. DVX : A.....BVRD. The interior circle is corded.
- WEIGHT. $11\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about $15\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.
- FINENESS. 4 parts fine silver, and 8 of alloy,
- MINT MARK. None, unless the M : B : be considered as such.

Plate IV. No. 31.

BORDEAUX DENIER.—VARIETY.

- OBVERSE. Nearly the same as the preceding.
- LEGEND. Similar.
- REVERSE. The open crown is here placed in the third quarter instead of the second.
- REVERSE LEGEND. DVX : AQITANIE.
- WEIGHT. $13\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about $16\frac{2}{3}$ Paris marc grains.
- FINENESS. $\frac{3}{4}$ of fine silver, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of alloy. 8/4/

Pl. VI. No. 69.

BORDEAUX STERLING.

- OBVERSE.** A lion's face crowned, to the front; the crown open, of four fleurons or lilies.
- LEGEND.** CIVITAS BVRDEGALE, within two engrailed circles.
- REVERSE.** A Greek cross patée, passing through the legend to the outer circle; in each of the first and fourth quarters, three pellets; in the second, a lily before the petals are fully expanded; in the third, an open crown.
- REVERSE LEGEND.** ED' : REX : ANGLIE.
- WEIGHT.** 23 Troy, or about 28 Paris marc grains.
- FINENESS.** 10 parts fine silver, and 2 of alloy.
- MINT MARK.** None.

Pl. IV. No. 32.

DOUBLE, IN BILLON.*

- OBVERSE.** A handsome crown, of four large and four small fleurons; on the circle, or diadem, five precious stones.
- LEGEND.** EDVWARDVS REX, without an inner circle.
- REVERSE.** A cross Calvary, patée, imperfectly fluted, barred at the lower limb, which extends through

* On examining the double tournois of Philip the Sixth of France, struck 1347 and 1348, (See Leblanc, "Traité des Monnoies de France," pages 244 and 405, Paris edition, 1690), there can be no doubt that the one was struck in imitation of the other.

I believe, from Edward's name being in full (contrary to the almost invariable custom on his billon coins), in exact imitation of the "Philippus," that the French monarch must have the precedence in priority of date.

the inner circle almost to the edge of the coin.

REVERSE LEGEND. **MONETA DVPLEX**, within two concentric toothed circles.

WEIGHT. $20\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about $25\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 3 fine silver, and 9 of alloy.

MINT MARK. None.

Pl. IV. No. 33.

DOUBLE, IN BILLON.*

OBVERSE. A lion passant to the right, gardant, appears in the middle; the letter A in the upper, and the letters GI in the lower of three compartments.

LEGEND. **ED' : REX : ANGLIE** contained in two concentric circles.

* The double denier is probably another imitation of a French coin of that day, which has entirely disappeared; a circumstance not surprising, when we consider how completely French collectors neglect their national series, than which, however, there are few superior in workmanship, according to the period, interest, or extent.

This neglect, in a people so fond of "*la gloire de la France*," is proved by the utter want of a good work on this subject, so really interesting in itself. Le Blanc is the last and only author (for Bouteroue embraces but a very limited portion of the national suite, and Ducange is more meagre) who has published a sort of continued account, but his work is scanty in materials, ill-arranged, and incorrect: one hundred and thirty years have elapsed since the second and last edition.

A learned friend of mine,* in every respect qualified for the task, has collected a mass of materials, and if his administrative duties permit, he will, I doubt not, wipe away this long-standing and just reproach. It is still more inexcusable, as a suite might be collected at no great expense beyond the intrinsic value of the coins.

* The Chevalier Teismier, Foreign Associate of the Antiquaries of Scotland.

REVERSE. A Greek cross, couronnée; the crowns of the same form as that on several reverses of Edward the Third's coins.

REVERSE LEGEND. MONETA DVPLEX.

WEIGHT. 16 Troy, or about 19½ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 1 part fine silver, and 9 of alloy.

MINT MARK. None.

Pl. IV. No. 34.

DOUBLE, IN BILLON.

OBVERSE. A singularly formed open crown, the long side fleurons of which resemble tulips on their stalk, (the centre, instead of being a lily, is a trefoil, as in No. 26, Pl. IV.), rests on the head and tail of a lion passant to the right, gardant, betwixt whose fore and hind paws is a rose of six leaves.

LEGEND. ED' REX : ANGLIE, within two concentric engrailed circles.

REVERSE. A cross, patée at the ends, broad, with an open crown in the first and fourth quarters, surrounded by the legend.

REVERSE LEGEND. MONETA DVPLEX. which is placed within two engrailed circles.

WEIGHT. 18 Troy, or about 22 Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 4 parts fine silver, and 8 of alloy.

MINT MARK. None.

Pl. IV. No. 35.

LION DENIER IN BILLON.

- OBVERSE.** A lion couchant to the right, gardant, his tail, brought inside of his left thigh, ends in a shaggy brush, above his body and head; two concentric circles enclose the legend.
- LEGEND.** ED' : REX : ANGLIE.
- REVERSE.** A Greek cross, patée at the extremities.
- REVERSE LEGEND.** DNS AGITANIE.
- WEIGHT.** $14\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about 18 Paris marc grains.
- FINENESS.** $1\frac{1}{2}$ parts fine silver, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ alloy.
- MINT MARK.** The letter B between the fore and hind legs of the lion, signifying Bordeaux, Bayonne, or Bazas, but probably the second.

Pl. IV. No. 36.

LION DENIER.—1st VARIETY.

- OBVERSE.** A lion to the left, gardant.
- LEGEND.** ED' : REX : ANGLIE, within two concentric beaded circles.
- REVERSE.** A Greek cross, patée at the ends, more slender than that on the last.
- REVERSE LEGEND.** DNS. AQITANIE.
- WEIGHT.** 13 Troy, or about $15\frac{1}{5}$ Paris marc grains.
- FINENESS.** $1\frac{1}{2}$ parts fine silver, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ alloy.
- MINT MARK.** Although nearly defaced, enough remains of the B between the fore and hind legs of the lion, to authorise this being assigned to Bordeaux or Bayonne.

Pl. VI. No. 70.

LION DENIER.—2d VARIETY.*

- OBVERSE. Lion turned to the left, crowned, couchant, tail switched towards the point.
- LEGEND. ED : RP (sic) X : AGITANIE, within two beaded circles.
- REVERSE. Same as in the foregoing.
- REVERSE LEGEND. DNS : AQITANIE.
- WEIGHT. 15 Troy, or about $18\frac{1}{4}$ Paris marc grains.
- PINENESS. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fine silver, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ alloy.
- MINT MARK. The almost obliterated letter B between the fore and hind legs of the lion.

Pl. IV. No. 37.

OBOLE IN BILLON.†

- OBVERSE. A Greek cross, patée at the ends.
- LEGEND. ED' REX ANGLIE.
- REVERSE. Lion passant to the right, gardant; below, in a small compartment, the letter G.

* Since the portrait of this coin was designed, I have been fortunate enough to procure two more of this variety; in both, the mint-mark B, is quite distinct: one has the V in "AQVITANIE."

Of these lion deniers with the letter B below the lion, I possess five specimens, all of which are within half a grain of each other in weight.

† Supposing this, I believe unique little coin, to have lost $1\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain from circulation, it having a crack, and that the light groat No. 74, Plate VI., now weighing $51\frac{1}{4}$ was originally 56, as they are of the same title, this must have been the eighth part, the half denier or obole: but, from the almost monthly changes in the French currency at this period, which the Dukes of Aquitaine took advantage of, to issue baser money than that in circulation, for their own profit,—to class the different divisions of billon money is almost impossible, at least with any great degree of certainty.

REVERSE LEGEND. DVX AGITANIE.**WEIGHT.** $5\frac{1}{4}$ Troy, or about $6\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.**FINENESS.** 8 parts of silver, and 4 alloy.**MINT MARK.** The letter G in the exergue, indicating the castle of Guissen, five miles up the Adour from Bayonne.**PRIVATE MARK.** I discover before the word 'ED' and after the small cross, an annulet, which I consider the private mint mark: a similar annulet is seen after the X in REX°.

Pl. VI. No. 68.

AQUITAINE STERLING—SILVER. ***OBVERSE.** Bust of the king to the elbow, turned to the left, crowned, bearded; shoulders covered with the ducal mantle, leaving the arms bare: in the right hand a naked sword.**LEGEND.** EDVVART REX ANGLIE, enclosed within two concentric engrailed circles.**REVERSE.** That of the English pennies, or sterlings: a cross, patée at the ends, passing through the

* The reader will, no doubt, mark the singularity of the T before REX, and the I before N in "Agitainie:" the first, if not a blunder of the engraver, I think, with Mr. Thomas, (possessor of one of the finest collections of coins in England, as well as a gentleman on whose judgment in this matter the greatest reliance may be placed), probably means Tertius, following the example of his great-grandfather Henry the Third. This is an extremely rare coin, and I have seen no other than my own. Snelling, page 19, letter E,* gives a portrait of it, but it is likely he took it from a print; for so accurate an observer of coins of which he had the handling, would not otherwise have overlooked the additional I in "Agitainie." He says nothing of its proprietor.

It does not exist in the king's cabinet at Paris.

* "View of the Coins struck by English Princes in France."

legend to the edge of the coin, divides twelve pellets or roundels into four equal parts.

REVERSE LEGEND. DNS AGITAIN-IE.

WEIGHT. $18\frac{1}{4}$ Troy, or about $24\frac{1}{4}$ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 10 parts fine silver, and 2 of alloy.

MINT MARK. None.

PRIVATE MARK. Between the N and the I in "Agitanie," a triangular figure is seen, which is the private mint mark.

Pl. VI. No. 71.

AQUITAINE STERLING, SILVER.—VARIETY.*

OBVERSE. Half-length of the king turned to the left, crowned; the point of the sword just passes through the inner circle, while on the former, it hardly extends beyond his shoulder: the field or area, in which is the king's bust, exceeds the diameter of the last by a full sixth.

LEGEND. Similar in all respects to that of the preceding.

REVERSE. Same as the last, but the different parts are in a better style of workmanship.

REVERSE LEGEND. DNS AQVITANIE.

WEIGHT. $17\frac{1}{4}$ Troy, or about $21\frac{1}{4}$ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 10 fine silver, and 2 of alloy.

* The weight of this variety, extremely round, and in much better preservation than the last, although weighing two grains less, indisputably assigns it to a period subsequent to his twenty-seventh year; while the singularly well-preserved countenance of Edward,—that of a prematurely worn-out old man with a strongly-marked cynical cast, inclines me to date its issue between the Black Prince's resignation of the principality, A. D. 1374, and this great king's death in 1377. See Supplement, Edward III.

MINT MARK. None.

PRIVATE MARK. I believe is the same as on the other; but the coin has suffered between the N and I just enough to admit, perhaps, of doubt.

Pl. VII. No. 92.

MUNICIPAL MONEY OF BORDEAUX.

DOUBLE.*

OBVERSE. The king's bust to the right in profile, crowned; hair like a bushy wig; shoulders and arms entirely covered by a mantle of broad stripes, and rows of precious stones, placed up and down; two open crowns, one before and the other behind the bust.

* That this singular and most rare coin is of the same class with that figured under No. 32, Plate IV., is too obvious to admit of a moment's doubt; it has suffered a good deal, but all the most important letters are, fortunately, sufficiently, and some perfectly preserved. The abbreviated ED'. so constantly used by the third Edward, as well as by his great son, on almost all of their billon, as well as on some of their fine silver, the "GLIE" in "ANGLIE," the "CIVIT D N E-GALE," are either quite distinct, or at least legible to the practised eye. It has probably lost ten grains of its original weight. Supposing this correct, it may be presumed to be the double of Plate IV., No. 32—the "Moneta duplex," rather than the half groat, according to our nomenclature, which would infer a groat not yet discovered. The director of the mint that produced the two coins seemed desirous, by the pellets, to give them somewhat of the English type; and had it been half of a groat, it is not likely, that the double legend, invariably on the insular as well as transmarine groats and half groats of this monarch, would have been omitted. They exactly agree in the important part of fineness.

I consider both these municipal coins as uniques.

- LEGEND.** CIVITAS BYRDECALE, separated from the area by a beaded circle.
- REVERSE.** A Greek cross, patée at the ends, extending to the edge of the coin; in each of the first and fourth quarters the three pellets; in the second and third an open crown.
- REVERSE LEGEND.** ED' REX ANGLIE.
- WEIGHT.** 38 Troy, or about $46\frac{1}{4}$ Paris marc grains.
- FINENESS.** 10 parts fine silver, and 2 alloy.
- MINT MARK.** None.

Pl. VI. No. 72.

PONTIEU DENIER.*

- OBVERSE.** A Greek cross, patée at the ends; in the first and fourth quarters a crescent, in the second and third an annulet.
- LEGEND.** EDWARDVS REX, within two concentric circles.
- REVERSE.** Is divided into three compartments: in the middle one a lion of uncommon length, passant to the right, crowned, gardant; part of the legend is contained in the upper compartment, above which is a small cross much patée, between two

* It is from the workmanship in general, from the form of the letters, so different from that of Edward the First, as well as the whole appearance of this very rare coin, which amateurs will be at no loss to comprehend, that I assign this to the third Edward: it is as thin as the edge of a knife, but still perfectly legible and round; its low title secured it from clipping. The weight originally was perhaps 15 troy grains, such being the weight of Ponthieu money before and after the English counts.*

* "Monnoies des Prélats et Barons," par Duby, page 29, tom. ii.

roundels or pellets; the lower division has the second word of the legend, below which is a large annulet dividing two pellets.

REVERSE LEGEND. **MONETA POTIVI.**

WEIGHT. 7 Troy, or about $8\frac{2}{3}$ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. $\frac{8}{10}$ silver, and $\frac{2}{10}$ alloy.

MINT MARK. None.

Pl. VI. No. 67.

EDWARD, PRINCE OF AQUITAINE AND WALES.

COMMONLY CALLED THE BLACK PRINCE.

GROAT IN SILVER.*

OBVERSE. The prince's bust, as low as the haunch, looking to the left; the ducal wreath of six roses; hair long, bearded; on his shoulders the mantle; in his right hand a naked sword, while his left is extended; the whole

* The issuing weight of this heavy groat was (I judge from its present appearance) 76 troy grains, its corresponding half 38. We have half groats varying according to preservation from 28 to $35\frac{1}{4}$, which last must certainly be considered as belonging to the same class as the heavy groat, although my specimen is of a different mint. I have another half, of a third mint, weighing $34\frac{1}{2}$, which, as well as all exceeding 33 grains, I think ought to be awarded to the heavy coinage; but it must be obvious, that actual examination of the coin itself is quite necessary to decide to which of the two classes of the half-groats of this prince an individual under 33 grains belongs, presuming, as I do, the issuing weight of the light groat to have been 66 grains.

enclosed in a compartment of probably twelve arches and points, of which only eight are visible.

LEGEND. EDVWARDVS. PRIMO GNS REGIS T. within two concentric circles.

REVERSE. A cross, patée, extending through both legendary circles to the edge of the coin; in each quarter of which are three roundels or points.

REVERSE LEGENDS. Inner. PRINCEPS AQITANIE.
Outer. GLIA : IN : EXCELSIS : DEO :
ET : IN : TRA : PAX. within three engrailed circles.

WEIGHT. $70\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about $85\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 9 parts fine silver, and three of alloy.

MINT MARK. The letter T after "REGIS," on the legend of the obverse, indicating Tarbes, a city near the foot of the Pyrenees, where the prince held his court for some time before entering Spain in aid of Peter the Cruel: it is eight leagues from Auch, where he also resided, and struck money.

Pl. IV. No. 39.

LIGHT GROAT IN SILVER.*

OBVERSE. The compartment here consists of fourteen

* The workmanship in general on this coin is of a much superior order to the last: the letters of the legends are highly ornamented in all their parts. This extraordinary pains must have been taken to distinguish the light from the heavy groat. I have no doubt that its issuing weight was 66 Troy grains; and the mult of the half-groats, which are preserved by antiquaries and in public collections, are of this second, or class of light half-groats.

arches, of which ten are visible: the cap has a circle of eight roses.

LEGEND. EDVWARDVS : PRIMO : GENS : REGIS A.

REVERSE. I can discover no distinction from the preceding.

REVERSE LEGEND. Same as the heavy groat.

WEIGHT. $61\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about $75\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 9 parts fine silver, and 3 of alloy.

MINT MARK. The A at the end of the legend on the head side, for Aquæ Tarbellicæ (now Dax or D'Aqs, in the Landes), or Auch, the capital of Upper Gascony.

Pl. IV. No. 38.

HALF GROAT, LIGHT.

ROCHELLE MINT.

OBVERSE. Within a compartment of twelve arches and points, only eight of which are seen, appears the half-length of the prince, turned to his left in exact profile: a chaplet of six roses on his head, mantle on his shoulders, hair as well as beard rather short; in his right hand a naked sword; his left arm is elevated, and fore finger extended.

LEGEND. ED : PO : GNS : REGIS : ANGIE : R. within two circles.

REVERSE. A cross, patée, passing through the double legend to the edge of the coin, dividing twelve points, or roundels, into four equal parts.

REVERSE LEGENDS. Inner. PRNCPS AQITAN.

Outer. GLA IN EXLC : DE ET IN
TERA PAX.

WEIGHT. $30\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about 37 Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 9 parts fine silver, and 3 of alloy.

MINT MARK. The letter R at the end of the legend of the
obverse, signifying Rochelle.

Pl. IV. No. 40.

HALF GROAT.—VARIETY.

ROCHELLE MINT.

OBVERSE. The prince's bust to the left; chaplet of roses;
beard not long; mantle, sword, and left
arm, as in the last; all within a compart-
ment of twelve arches, of which eight are
seen.

LEGEND. ED' · PO' GENIT' REGIS ANGLIE.

REVERSE. As in the preceding.

REVERSE LEGENDS. Inner. PRNCPS AQVTAE.

Outer. GLA IN E - - - TRA PAX : R.
enclosed as that of the last.

WEIGHT. $32\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about 39 Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 9 parts fine silver, and 3 of alloy.

MINT MARK. The letter R at the termination of the outer
legend of the reverse, implying La
Rochelle.

Pl. IV. No. 41.

HALF GROAT—SILVER.

LIMOGES MINT.

- OBVERSE.** Half-length of the prince in profile, chaplet of roses, mantle, sword in right hand short, left arm and hand elevated, beard short; all within a high compartment of arches, of which only seven are defined.
- LEGEND.** ED' PO' GENITV : REGI : ANGIE : L. surrounded by two engrailed circles.
- REVERSE.** Similar to those of the former half groats, but of more delicate workmanship.
- REVERSE LEGENDS.** Inner. PRICPS AQITAN.
Outer. GLIAI . EXE --- DOET INT ---
- WEIGHT.** $35\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about $43\frac{1}{3}$ Paris marc grains.
- FINENESS.** 9 parts fine silver, and 3 of alloy.
- MINT MARK.** L at the end of the legend on the head side, denoting Limoges.

Pl. IV. No. 42.

HALF GROAT—SILVER.*

LIMOGES MINT.

- OBVERSE.** Half-length of the prince turned to the left, the

* This is evidently half of the light groat mentioned page 86: it may have lost $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains by clipping, but its preservation is otherwise excellent. It is the only one of this variety that I possess of ten half groats of this prince: the British Museum has also one. I consider it as the rarest sort; it is interesting as establishing the two classes of heavy and light groats and half groats issued by the Black Prince.

Since writing the above note, I have obtained another, of the same type and about the same weight. *March*, 1830.

face almost, what is technically termed, three quarters; beard ragged, nose large and flat; mantle, chaplet of roses, sword, &c. as before, enclosed by a compartment of probably fourteen arches and points, of which only ten are in view.

LEGEND. ED . PO . GNS . REGIS . AN . LIE . L.

REVERSE. The same as the other half groats.

REVERSE LEGENDS. Inner. PRICPS AQITAN.

Outer. GLIA DEO ET IN TERRA PAX.

within three concentric beaded circles.

WEIGHT. $30\frac{1}{4}$ Troy, or about $36\frac{1}{4}$ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 9 parts fine silver, and 3 of alloy.

MINT MARK. L at the end of the obverse legend.

Pl. IV. No. 43.

HALF GROAT IN SILVER. *

POITIERS MINT.

OBVERSE. Only six arches of this compartment are seen; the fillet has but six roses; the second much sloped.

LEGEND. ED : PO : GENITV : REGI : ANGLIE : P.

REVERSE. The usual Greek cross patée, but much broader than customary in the limbs.

REVERSE LEGENDS. Inner. PRNCPS AQITAN. P.

Outer. GA IN EX - - - -

WEIGHT. $33\frac{3}{4}$ Troy, or about $43\frac{1}{4}$ Paris marc grains.

* I have another specimen of the half groats of the Poitiers mint, in which there is some difference in the legends, but nothing of consequence; its weight is $30\frac{1}{4}$ troy grains; and two others, having no mint mark, do not offer any thing remarkable: they weigh 32 and 31 Troy.

- FINENESS.** 9 parts fine silver, and 3 of alloy.
- MINT MARK.** The letter P at the end of the legend of the head-side, distinguishing the mint of Poitiers.

HARDIT IN SILVER.*

- OBVERSE.** A half-length of the prince, placed under a Gothic arch, full-faced, a fillet on his head, the hair combed nearly to the eyes, with curls at the sides, a little below the ears; his mantle, lined with ermine, is thrown open to shew his armour; a naked sword occupies his right hand, to which the fore finger of the left is distinctly and significantly pointing; he has no beard; the Gothic arch and figure of the prince extending to the edge, leave but a small

* The Editor of the "Description of Anglo-Gallic Coins in the British Museum," page 59, London, 1826, in describing this coin, says, "the left hand is raised in a benedictory position." I must differ from him: the Prince clearly points to the sword by which he intended to defend his right to the principality of Aquitaine, which the kings of France, on every opportunity, and on the slightest pretences, were continually declaring forfeited to their crown.*

In the act of blessing, the hands are open, and all the fingers are extended; and surely a naked sword in the right hand of a warrior, who occasionally was not over-scrupulous as to where it fell, could not have been a very appropriate part of the Prince's equipment at a benedictory ceremony.

I consider that the want of sufficient skill in that rude age to foreshorten the forefinger, so as to point it distinctly to the sword, is the sole cause why in the groats, half groats, and sterlings, it is brought to the position, which a pedagogue would adopt in the act of threatening a little unruly urchin with the rod.

* Histories of France and England *passim* from 1152 to 1454.

space on each side for the following legend:—

- LEGEND.** ED PO GNS REG AGL . B. which is placed within two beaded circles.
- REVERSE.** A Greek cross, patée coralino; in the first and fourth quarters a lily, on the second and third a lion passant, gardant: there is no separation between the field or area and the legend, the whole of the reverse being within one handsome beaded circle.
- REVERSE LEGEND.** PRNCPS . AQITANIE.
- WEIGHT.** 16½ Troy, or about 20 Paris marc grains.
- FINENESS.** 9 parts fine silver, and 3 of alloy.
- MINT MARK.** The letter B at the end of the legend of the obverse, indicates Bordeaux as the place of mintage.

Pl. V. No. 44.

HARDIT IN SILVER.—VARIETY.

- OBVERSE.** The prince nearly to the knee; the ermine on the robe is seen on both sides, as well as the “cuissart” on the right thigh; the collar of the garter about his neck.
- LEGEND.** ED' : PO : GNS : REG : AGLIE : B.
- REVERSE.** As before.
- REVERSE LEGEND.** Ditto, except that it wants the two roses at the beginning and end of “Princeps.”
- WEIGHT.** 15¾ Troy, or about 19¼ Paris marc grains.
- FINENESS.** 9 parts silver, and 3 of alloy.

Another variety of the same mint has “Agie,” instead of “Agl,” or “Aglie,” with some other trifling differences.

HARDIT IN SILVER.

POITIERS MINT.

- OBVERSE.** The prince, three-quarters length, under a canopy more ornamented than that of the Bordeaux coin, and having two annulets instead of roses at the lower ends: he wears his chaplet of eight roses, his mantle conceals his armour entirely, except that of the right arm, which is bare to the elbow; in his hand a naked sword, to which the fore finger of the left points: two neat cords enclose the following legend, divided, like that on the former, by the canopy, and the lower part of the ducal robe.
- LEGEND.** ED : PO : GENT : REGI : AGIE.
- REVERSE.** Same as No. 44.
- REVERSE LEGEND.** PRNCPS AQ^PITAN.
- WEIGHT.** 16½ Troy, or about 20 Paris marc grains.
- FINENESS.** 9 parts fine silver, and 3 of alloy.
- MINT MARK.** The small ^P in the legend of the reverse betwixt Q and I in "Aqitan."

HARDIT IN SILVER.*

POITIERS MINT.

- OBVERSE.** This hardit is remarkable as being without any

* I have never observed a hardit either of this prince, or of his two successors, Richard and Henry the Fourth, in the Aquitaine possessions, without the canopy, neither have I ever read in any author that such existed, except the present.

canopy, even of the most simple kind: the prince's head passes through the inner, and approaches nearly to the outer legendary circle; it is encircled by a simple diadem; his armour is entirely covered by the mantle, except that of the right arm.

LEGEND. ED PO GNT REGI AGIE.

REVERSE. As usual.

REVERSE LEGEND. PRNCPS AQ^PITAN.

WEIGHT. $13\frac{3}{4}$ Troy, or about $16\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 9 parts fine silver, and 3 of alloy.

MINT MARK. The small ^P in "Aqitan."

Pl. V. No. 46.

I have a variety of this mint with a very simple canopy.

Another beautiful specimen of the Poitiers coinage has "Age," with a very rich canopy; they each weigh 16 Troy grains, and are 9 parts fine silver.

HARDIT IN SILVER.

LIMOGES MINT.

OBVERSE. Varies from the preceding hardits in the canopy being quite plain; a simple circle replaces the chaplet of roses; the face is unbecomingly broad, the side locks bushy and uncurled; the mantle displays the ermine and the armour beneath; the right arm is free nearly up to the shoulder, and the hand holds a drawn sword, to which the left points.

- LEGEND.** ED' . PO : GT REG AGE . L.
- REVERSE.** Is in no manner different from the others already described.
- REVERSE LEGEND.** PRICPS AQITANE : at the beginning and end of "pricps" a rose of five petals.
- WEIGHT.** $15\frac{1}{4}$ Troy, or about $18\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.
- FINENESS.** 9 parts fine silver, and 3 alloy.
- MINT MARK.** The letter L at the end of the legend of the obverse, denoting Limoges.

Pl. V. No. 47.

In five specimens of the Limoges mint in my possession, there are four varieties, but their peculiarities, principally in the legends, do not require being gone into.

HARDIT IN SILVER.

TARBES MINT.

- OBVERSE.** A magnificent Gothic canopy is placed above the prince's head; he wears an unbecoming cap, like the calotte of a priest: the collar of the garter, consisting of ten ornaments (no doubt figures of Saint George), appears about his neck; the mantle is thrown back, the sword is in his right hand, to which the left points.
- LEGEND.** ED . PO . GNS REG . ANG._T, within two concentric circles.
- REVERSE.** As in all the hardits of the Black Prince.
- REVERSE LEGEND.** PRNCPS AQITANIE.
- WEIGHT.** 15 Troy, or about $18\frac{1}{4}$ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 9 parts fine silver, and 3 of alloy.

MINT MARK. The letter T at the end of the legend of the obverse, the initial of the city of Tarbes, capital of the department of the High Pyrenees.

HARDIT IN SILVER. *

AUCH MINT.

OBVERSE. The figure of the prince, as usual on these coins, nearly to the knee; the inner of the two legendary circles is here prolonged to the top of the canopy under which the prince stands, giving the whole of the upper half of the area, from the shoulders, the appearance of a pointed arch: the head is of an unnatural size; he wears no chaplet or diadem; the hair full, the cheeks puffed, beard moderate length; his neck seems swoln, and bandaged; the sword, mantle, and left hand, are as in the preceding.

LEGEND. ED : PO : GNS : REG : AGLIE : A.

REVERSE. As before.

* I feel almost inclined to consider this a satirical coin, of the same description as Nos. 41 and 43 of the Rochelle and Limoges mints.

The two specimens of each of their half groats cannot differ more, than the hardit now under review does from that which follows.

I may add, that this hardit is the only one of its kind among forty-six which I possess; neither have I ever seen another specimen, either of it or the half groats alluded to, in any cabinet, or mentioned by any author of credit.—See Supplement, Edward the Black Prince.

REVERSE LEGEND. PRNCPS : AQITANIE.**WEIGHT.** 15 Troy, or about $18\frac{1}{4}$ Paris marc grains.**FINENESS.** 9 parts of fine silver, and 3 of alloy.**MINT MARK.** The letter A, signifying either Auch, or Aquæ Tarbellicæ, now D'Ax, in both of which the prince had mints.**HARDIT IN SILVER.****AUCH OR D'AX MINTS.****OBVERSE.** The prince's figure is here remarkably different from the last; he wears the flat cap; his head is small, face long and oval, without beard, locks of a moderate length, turned up at the ends; mantle much thrown back; collar of the garter on; his shoulders rather narrow; and the whole appearance youthful.**LEGEND.** ED : PO : GNS : REG : AGL : A :**REVERSE.** Same as usual.**REVERSE LEGEND. PRNCPS AQITANIE.****WEIGHT.** $15\frac{1}{4}$ Troy, or about $18\frac{1}{4}$ Paris marc grains.**FINENESS.** 9 parts fine silver, and 3 alloy.**MINT MARK.** The letter A, as on the preceding.**HARDIT IN SILVER.****ROCHELLE MINT.****OBVERSE.** The canopy is adorned by a cinquefoil at each side; is more rich than usual: the prince wears his cap of dignity; the side locks are full; the right arm is less encumbered

by the mantle, the ermine of which is more displayed.

LEGEND. ED' : PO : GNS : REG : AGLIE :

REVERSE. As before.

REVERSE LEGEND. AQITANIE PRNCPS R.

WEIGHT. 15 Troy, or about $18\frac{1}{4}$ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 9 parts fine silver, and 8 of alloy.

MINT MARK. The letter R, at the end of the reverse legend, indicating La Rochelle (Rupella).

HARDIT IN SILVER.

UNKNOWN MINTS.

OBVERSE. The figure of the prince is not much varied from that already familiar to the reader: the canopy is a plain arch slightly pointed; the narrow fillet is without roses, or any other ornament; the mantle covers the armour, but allows the right arm and part of the ermine lining to be seen.

LEGEND. ED' : PO : GT : REG : AGL.

REVERSE. As before.

REVERSE LEGEND. PRICPI : AQTANE.

WEIGHT. $16\frac{1}{4}$ Troy, or about $19\frac{1}{4}$ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 9 parts fine silver, and 8 alloy.

MINT MARK. None.

AQUITAINE STERLING, OR PENNY, IN SILVER.

BORDEAUX MINT.

OBVERSE. Half-length of the prince in profile to the left, bearded; chaplet on his head; mantle

covers his shoulders and breast, leaving both arms at liberty; in the right hand a naked sword, while the left is brought forward, the fore finger pointing upwards, the others closed.

LEGEND. ED' : PO : GNS : REGIS : B :

REVERSE. A Greek cross, patée, passing through the legend to the edge of the coin, divides twelve roundels or pellets into four equal parts.

REVERSE LEGEND. PRNCPS : AQITAN.

WEIGHT. $18\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about 23 Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 9 parts fine silver, and 3 of alloy.

MINT MARK. The letter B, at the end of the legend of the obverse, the initial of Bordeaux, or perhaps Bayonne; both cities possessing mints at that period, as well as at present.

Pl. V. No. 45.

AQUITAINE STERLING, OR PENNY, IN SILVER.—VARIETY.*

BORDEAUX MINT.

OBVERSE. Has nothing very different from the foregoing; the roses in the chaplet are better defined, and four in number.

LEGEND. ED : PO : GIT : REG : ANGL : B.

REVERSE. As the last.

REVERSE LEGEND. PRICPS : AQVTAE.

* From the Spanish form on almost all the letters in both legends of this penny, I have little doubt it was struck at Bayonne, rather than at Bordeaux: the immediate vicinity to Spain, the constant and hourly intercourse, rendered the letters of the form used in that kingdom fully as common as those used in Aquitaine. The A and N are particularly striking.

WEIGHT.	14½ Troy, or about 17½ Paris marc grains.
FINENESS.	9 parts fine silver, and 3 alloy.
MINT MARK.	The letter B, at the end of the legend of the obverse.

AQUITAINE STERLING, OR PENNY, IN SILVER.

LIMOGES MINT.

OBVERSE. The prince in profile, half-length; his chaplet has six roses; he wears a beard; his arms and hands same as the last.

LEGEND. ED' : PO : GIT : REG : AG : L.

REVERSE. Greek cross, patée at the ends, dividing the twelve pellets and twelve letters, of which the legend consists, into four equal parts.

REVERSE LEGEND. PRICPS AQITAN.

WEIGHT. 18½ Troy, or about 22½ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 9 parts fine silver, and 3 alloy.

MINT MARK. The letter L after "AG," the mark of Limoges.

ANOTHER.*

SAME MINT.

OBVERSE. Face considerably older, beard long and shaggy ;
chaplet of four roses only.

LEGEND. ED' : PO : GT : REGI : ANG : L.

REVERSE. Same as all the sterlings of Aquitaine, except that
the Greek cross is patée from the centre.

* I have no doubt that this variety of the sterling, from the striking resemblance to the half-groat, No. 43, Pl. IV. of the same mint, is its half: the long shaggy beard, so very unlike what we are taught to believe was the appearance of the glorious Black Prince, is too grotesque to be mistaken.

REVERSE LEGEND. PRICPS AQITAN.

WEIGHT. $16\frac{1}{4}$ Troy, or about $19\frac{1}{4}$ Paris marc grains.
 FINENESS. 9 parts fine silver, and 3 of alloy.
 MINT MARK. The letter L, as mentioned already.

AQUITAINE STERLING, OR PENNY, IN SILVER.*

ROCHELLE MINT.

OBVERSE. The prince's head is here thrown back, as if in the attitude of defiance; his beard rather long, and pointed; his chaplet is of four roses; his left hand inclines towards his body more than could be pleasant for a rather long continuance.

LEGEND. ED' PO GN . REG . ANGL . R.

REVERSE. Same as on the others; but the pellets are closer to each other.

REVERSE LEGEND. PRICPS AQVTAE.

WEIGHT. $15\frac{1}{4}$ Troy, or about $18\frac{1}{4}$ Paris marc grains.

* We have been more minute in our description of the attitude of the prince than would have been otherwise necessary, because it appears conclusive, that his left hand is by no means held up in a benedictory position, or for the purpose of touching for the evil; in the former, the head and upper part of the body are bent forward, both arms are extended as well as all the fingers (for we, too, unworthy Protestants as we are, have repeatedly had the benediction of the lamented Pope Pius the Seventh); and nothing can be further from this ceremony than the attitude of the gallant Edward, who seems to be delivering his answer to the herald sent by Charles the Seventh, to summon him to attend before the peers of France at Paris,—“Tell your master that I shall appear, and at the head of sixty thousand of my warriors.” It was evidently the intention that the left hand should point to the naked sword, however the unskilfulness of the engraver may have marred its execution.

* Louvet, “Histoire d'Aquitaine.” 4to. Bordeaux, 1659.

FINENESS. 9 parts fine silver, and 3 of alloy.
MINT MARK. The letter R, (a P in the Plate, by mistake of the engraver) at the termination of the legend on the obverse, denoting La Rochelle.

Plate V. No. 48.

AQUITAINE STERLING, OR PENNY.

TARBES MINT.

OBVERSE. The beard is here very long, as well as the hair behind, which touches the sword; there is no fillet. From the likeness and workmanship, it is evidently the quarter of the groat described under No. 39, Pl. IV., struck at the same place and time.
LEGEND. ED' : PRIO : GNS : REGIS : T.
REVERSE. Similar to the others.
REVERSE LEGEND. PRNCPS AQITAN.
WEIGHT. 11½ Troy, or about 14 Paris marc grains.
FINENESS. 9 parts of fine silver, and 3 of alloy.
MINT MARK. Letter T, at the end of the legend of the obverse, for the city of Tarbes.

Pl. V. No. 49.

AQUITAINE STERLING, OR PENNY.

POITIERS MINT.

OBVERSE. The chaplet consists of six roses; beard and hair, both at the sides and behind, much shorter than in the last; the expression of the countenance is more youthful.
LEGEND. ED' : PO : GIT : REG : ANGL : P.
REVERSE. Differs in nothing from the others.

REVERSE LEGEND. PRICPS : AQVTAE.

WEIGHT. $15\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about $18\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.
 FINENESS. 9 parts fine silver, and 3 of alloy.
 MINT MARK. The letter P, at the end of the legend of the obverse.

AQUITAINE STERLING, OR PENNY.*

UNKNOWN MINT.

OBVERSE. This obverse is not dissimilar to the sterlings struck in the mint of La Rochelle; but it is remarkable for a large star of five rays, placed betwixt the back of the head and the point of the sword.

LEGEND. ED : PO : GENITV : REGI.

REVERSE. As before.

REVERSE LEGEND. PRNCPS AQITAN.

WEIGHT. $15\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about $18\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.
 FINENESS. 10 parts of fine silver, and 2 of alloy.
 MINT MARK. The star of five rays behind the head of the prince, although I know not to what it alludes.

Pl. ~~IV~~. No. 28.

VII/ 9/

* On a seal of the Black Prince, in my possession, which forms the vignette of the title-page, the mullet or spur rowel (a star of five points) appears in eight different places: it also appears in a conspicuous position on a gold ring, weighing 426 Troy grains, likewise in my cabinet, which I have reason to believe was presented to Edward the First by his brother-in-law Alphonso the Wise, king of Castile, as the ring of investiture, when he resigned, in Edward's favour, all his right to Gascony, as a marriage portion with his sister Aleonora, anno 1254. I am much inclined to believe it the cognizance of the duchy or lordship of Gascony, merged in the titles of Aquitaine and England since 1252. See note, page 55.

BLACK MONEY.*

OBVERSE. A lion couchant, gardant, head to the right, crowned; the tail elevated to mark that he is on his guard; between the fore and hind paws is the letter B. Two neatly engrailed concentric circles enclose the following legend:

LEGEND. ED' : PRIMO : GENITVS, within two neatly corded concentric circles.

REVERSE. A strong Greek cross, patée at the ends, surrounded by the legend, which, like that of the obverse, is confined within two circles.

REVERSE LEGEND. PRINCEPS . AQITANIE.

WEIGHT. 12½ Troy, or about 15 Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 2 parts of fine silver, and 10 alloy.

MINT MARK. The letter B, between the fore and hind paws of the lion, for Bordeaux.

Pl. V. No. 50.

* I believe this piece to be unpublished, perhaps unique; neither am I aware that a billon coinage of so low a title, as the four deniers of this great prince which I have fortunately collected, was ever even suspected by any ~~historian~~; it had, however, conjunctly with the odious tax called "fouage," of ten sous on each fire, a most unfortunate influence on the affairs of Aquitaine, by rendering the prince very unpopular, and giving a pretext to the inconstant Gascons, with few exceptions; to throw themselves on the King of France's protection; and led to the untoward events that marked the last years of Edward the Third's life, in his transmarine possessions. A great deal of curious matter may be seen in an "Acte" of the Prince of Aquitaine and estates of Gascony, held at Angouleme the 26th of January, 1367. See Louvet, "Histoire d'Aquitaine," 4to, vol. ii. p. 83. Bordeaux, 1659; Rymer's *Fœdera*, &c. &c.

numismatist

BLACK MONEY.—VARIETY.

- OBVERSE.** A lion gardant, passant to the right, tail brought along his back, the end elevated and bushy; between the hind and fore paws the letter B.
- LEGEND.** ED PMO GENITVS.
- REVERSE.** The arms of the cross are slighter than the last; in other respects it is similar: both legends are within two concentric circles.
- REVERSE LEGEND.** PRINCEPS AQVITANIE.
- WEIGHT.** $15\frac{1}{4}$ Troy, or about $18\frac{1}{4}$ Paris marc grains.
- FINENESS.** 2 parts fine silver, and 10 alloy.
- MINT MARK.** The letter B in the area of the obverse.

BLACK MONEY.—ANOTHER TYPE.

- OBVERSE.** The area is divided into four quarters; in the first and fourth the lily of France, in the two others the lion of England, or more probably of Aquitaine, passant, gardant to the right. Within two concentric circles is the legend.
- LEGEND.** D' . PO : GN°S : REGI NGL.
- REVERSE.** A Greek cross, patée, surrounded by the legend, which is enclosed by two circles.
- REVERSE LEGEND.** NCPS . AQITANI.
- WEIGHT.** $14\frac{1}{4}$ Troy, or about $17\frac{1}{4}$ Paris marc grains.
- FINENESS.** 2 parts of fine silver, and 10 alloy.
- MINT MARK.** Is probably cut off with the end of the legend of the obverse.
- PRIVATE MARK.** A roundel between N and S in GN°S.

DENIER.—VARIETY OF THE LAST.

LECTOURE MINT.*

OBVERSE.	Same as the last.
LEGEND.	ED - - - REGIS : ANGLE. L.
REVERSE.	A very slender Greek cross, patée at the ends.
REVERSE LEGEND.	PRINCEPS AQITANIE.
WEIGHT.	12½ Troy, or about 15¼ Paris marc grains.
FINESS.	2 parts of fine silver, and 10 alloy.
MINT MARK.	The letter L, at the termination of the legend on the obverse, denoting Lectoure, where the Black Prince had a mint for the issue of black money, as it is usually termed.

JOHN OF GHENT,

FOURTH SON OF EDWARD III., DUKE OF LANCASTER AND AQUITAINE,
KING OF CASTILE AND LEON.

DENIER.†

OBVERSE.	Bust of the king in profile to the right ; his crown
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* A small town on the Gers, the birth-place of the renowned Marshal Lasnes, Duke of Montebello : I was shewn the public walk, which, 45 years ago, as a labourer at a franc per day, he had assisted to form.

† Although this be not strictly an Anglo-French coin, yet, as having been struck in the duchy by an English prince, at one period governor, and afterwards Duke of Aquitaine, to whom the right of coining gold and silver money was granted by his father,* and a second time conceded by his nephew Richard

* A. D. 1377. An. 51 Ed. III. Vasc. 51 Ed. III. M. 1. Rymer, tom. vii. p. 148.

is open, the circle displays four jewels; his hair is very long, and flowing; a collar with roses, of which five are in view, is worn almost on the shoulders, probably that of the garter.

LEGEND. IOHANIS . REX, divided into two parts by the king's head.

REVERSE. A building, either a church or a castle, consisting of three parts, that in the middle being double the height of the other two, having each three turrets; above the side towers appear the letters PS, and below the principal edifice the letter B.

REVERSE LEGEND. CASTELLE · E : LEGIONIS : . There is no inner circle on either obverse or reverse.

the Second, with more ample privileges,* I presume it cannot be unacceptable to my readers.

It is described by Venuti, No. 25, page 177, of "Anciens Monumens de la Ville de Bordeaux," 4to, Bordeaux, 1754, and quoted by Ducarel in his "Series of Anglo-Gallic Coins," 4to, London, 1757, page 52, who, somewhat embarrassed by the letters ^{PS}, gives a sweeping explanation that "they might signify that this piece was minted at Bayonne, of the coinage of Castile." I am the more surprised at the learned Doctor's most comprehensive interpretation of the three letters, when, in page 53, in the extract taken from vol. vii. page 244, of Rymer, the name of the moneyer, as it is technically called, "Pelegrinus de Ser," is expressly mentioned, as well as that of the towns of Bayonne and Aquen (now Dax). Venuti, indeed, calls the first letter B, but erroneously, from want of examination, or ignorance of the numerous forms and ornaments of the alphabets of that age; for the individual coin is now in my possession, which I consider unique.

From Venuti, it passed through the hands of M. de Secondat, son of the illustrious Montesquieu, author of the "Esprit de Loix," and another, to the late venerable Baron de Cayla de Cadillac, who presented it to me.

The preservation of this singular coin is so good, that it cannot have lost two grains by time or circulation.

* Rymer, tom. vii. p. 218.

WEIGHT. 11½ Troy, or about 14½ Paris marc grains.
FINENESS. 3 parts of fine silver, and 9 alloy.
MINT MARK. The letters P_B^S the initials of Pelegrinus Serius,
 Bayonnæ, the mint master of Bayonne.

Pl. V., No. 53.

EPISCOPAL COIN OF THE CITY OF CAHORS.

TEMPORE EDWARD II. AND III.

DENIER.*

OBVERSE. The area consists of three small crosses, patées, and the letter A, which are disposed crosswise; the upper arm of the upper cross terminates in a bishop's crosier, which passes through the legend to the outer circle.

* This is the only episcopal coin, during the English domination in Aquitaine, that I have been enabled to offer to the public; its probable date is from 1208 to 1234, when William the Fourth was bishop of Cahors, capital of Querci. Tobiesen Duby, vol. i. page 9, "Monnoies des Prélats et Barons," 2 vols. 4to, Paris, 1790, says, "that the A is probably a V reversed, or ill-engraved, the initial of Vilelmus above mentioned."

The ancient Nottinghamshire family of Chaworth (a mere corruption of De Cahors), now represented by John Musters, Esq., who married the heiress, celebrated as his first love by Lord Byron, was from Cahors, and frequently figures in the Aquitaine wars. See an old MS. "*L'Histoire de la Généralité de Querci*"—the date has escaped me, but I found it in the *Bibliothèque Publique* at Agen, where I disturbed the dusty repose of probably half a century, and consigned it again, in all likelihood, to a similar quiet.

These coins, of which I have two, alike in every respect, are very far from common, even in the country where they were struck.

- LEGEND.** CIVITAS.
- REVERSE.** The usual Greek cross, patée, so frequently on the Anglo-Aquitaine coins.
- REVERSE LEGEND.** CATVRCIS. Both legends are within two neatly beaded concentric circles.
- WEIGHT.** 11 Troy, or about $13\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.
- FINENESS.** 3 parts fine silver, and 9 of alloy.
- MINT MARK.** None.

Pl. VI. No. 76.

RICHARD II.

HARDIT.*

OBVERSE. The king in half-length, full-faced, crowned, the

* I am much inclined to think that this and the following are the only hardits of Richard the Second that have hitherto been discovered. Did the hardit of this prince, No. 76, Plate VI. of Ducarel, rest on no other authority than that author, I should without hesitation reject it; but it is in the possession of the British Museum, and in a most wretched state of preservation, as appears from the portrait, (Plate II. (no number) RICHARD II. and text, page 66, "Description of Anglo-Gallic Coins in the British Museum," 4to, London, 1826): I should almost think, therefore, that another examination will incline the respectable editor to my opinion, that the R after RICAR is an ill-formed D, that in NGLIE he will perceive the N to be a blundered A, and that the I is merely the short limb of the L much prolonged, according to the custom of that period and country, of which the denier of John of Ghent, Duke of Aquitaine and Lancaster, struck at Bayonne, where this hardit might have been produced, furnishes an example. Indeed, it was only after many inspections of the engraving, that I was compelled to differ, in this instance, from Mr. Hawkins, and to think that the legend of the coin in question might be RICARD RX AGLE.

lilies of the crown very high; the Gothic canopy ornamented on each side with a rose of five leaves; the king appears in his mantle, a fold of which hangs on his left arm, while the right is at liberty to use the naked sword he holds; part of his cuissarts appears; he wears the collar of the garter.

LEGEND. RICARD RX : AGL, divided in two equal parts by the figure of the king, and the canopy extending to the outer circle.

REVERSE. A Greek cross, patée at the ends, with a perfect fillet to all the arms, passing through the legendary circle; on the first and fourth quarters a lion, in the second and third a lily.

REVERSE LEGEND. ·FRACIE· DNS· AQITANE, without any inner circle.

WEIGHT. $17\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about $21\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 9 parts fine silver, and 3 alloy.

MINT MARK. None.

Pl. V. No. 54.

HARDIT.—VARIETY.*

OBVERSE. The person of the king is much thinner, the crown comes quite down to his eyes; the canopy of one arch is without any ornament, except the two roses or cinquefoils.

LEGEND. RICARD' REX AGLE, divided in two parts by the king's figure and canopy.

REVERSE. Same as No. 54, Plate V.

* Another of this type has "Agli."

REVERSE LEGEND. Ditto.

WEIGHT. $14\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about 18 Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 9 parts fine silver, and 8 of alloy.

MINT MARK. None that I can discover.

DENIER.*

OBVERSE. The area or field is divided by a very slender cross into four quarters; in the first or fourth appears a lily, in the second and third a lion, passant to the right, gardant; this is surrounded by the legend within two concentric circles.

* This is the second of the suite of this very rare series, of which only one specimen of Henry the Fourth, now in the British Museum, has hitherto been given to the public.

The reader will easily perceive that, to supply the legends, I have been obliged to put both the coins in my possession in requisition; I feel confident, however, that he may depend on the exactness of the reading. These coins were discovered, as well as those of Henry the Fourth, to be hereafter noticed, at the rasing of the Château Trompette at Bordeaux, in the year 1820, and were passed through the fire by the finders (workmen), in the hope of their being gold.

Sixteen in all came into my possession. The château was built by Charles the Seventh, to overawe the Bordelais, when the disorders, occasioned by the wars of the Roses, had left the English party in Aquitaine almost to their own resources, and the death of the high-minded Talbot, who fell along with his son at the battle of Castillone,^a by again placing Bordeaux in the possession of the King of France, had crushed the ill-arranged insurrection in favour of England, which ended in the banishment (in commutation for death) of the changeling Comte d'Armagnac, who for the second time had deserted his party.^b

There were very few found; indeed, I have only seen those in my possession, and know of none in any cabinet, except that of Henry the Fourth in the British Museum.

^a The present Earl of Shrewsbury is lineally descended from the hero above mentioned, who, it appears, disdained to survive the battle. He is immortalised by Shakespeare, *Henry VI.* Part I. Act 4.

^b Histories of Aquitaine, by Louvet, de Puyraseau, &c. &c.

- LEGEND. RICARD RX ANGLIE FRACIE.
REVERSE. The Greek cross, patée at the ends, surrounded
by the legend, which is confined by two
concentric circles.
REVERSE LEGEND. DOMINVS · AQITANIE.
WEIGHT. $12\frac{3}{4}$ Troy, or about $15\frac{1}{4}$ Paris marc grains.
FINENESS. 2 parts of fine silver, and 10 alloy.
MINT MARK. None that I can notice.

Pl. V. No. 55.

DENIER.—VARIETY.

The only difference from the last is in the cross
of the reverse, which is greatly broader
and more substantial than that on the
preceding; on the legend of the obverse
FRACIE is used, instead of the more
abbreviated FRAIE.

- WEIGHT. $14\frac{3}{4}$ Troy, or about 18 Paris marc grains.
FINENESS. 2 parts fine silver, and 2 alloy.
MINT MARK. None.

Pl. V. No. 56.

HENRY IV.

DENIER.*

- OBVERSE. The area divided into four equal parts by a slender Greek cross; in the first and fourth quarters lilies, in the remaining two lions; it is separated from the legend by a plain double circle: there is no outer circle.
- LEGEND. ENRICVS : REX : ANGLE.
- REVERSE. A Greek cross, patée at the ends, occupies the field.
- REVERSE LEGEND. DOMINVS : AQITANIE, separated from the cross by a plain double circle.
- WEIGHT. 15½ Troy, or about 19 Paris marc grains.
- FINENESS. 2 parts fine silver, and 10 alloy.
- MINT MARK. None.

Pl. V. No. 57.

* Since engraving this coin, another of the same type, and probably of the same mint, although a variety, has been sent to me from Bordeaux, by which I am enabled to present the reader with the whole of the legends: the last acquisition, which is in a very entire state of preservation, proves it to have been of superior workmanship; the letters particularly are well formed and in high relief.

My readers will observe that FRANCIE is omitted in the titles, which makes me suppose it to have been struck before the year 1410, when Henry interfered during the dissensions of the Orleans and Burgundy factions, in the reign of Charles the Sixth of France, and sent an army under the Duke of Clarence to relieve the Duke of Orleans, then besieged in Bourges, by the French King in person.

The cautious policy of Henry, and the almost continual insurrections against his authority, kept him quiet till he found himself firmly seated on his usurped throne.

VARIETY.

OBVERSE. Nearly similar to the foregoing.
 LEGEND. ENRICVS : RX : ANGLIE.
 REVERSE. The cross more slender and elegant, more patée
 at the extremities.
 REVERSE LEGEND. DOMINVS : AQVITANIE.
 WEIGHT. 13 Troy, or about 15½ Paris marc grains.
 FINENESS. 2 parts fine silver, and 10 alloy.
 MINT MARK. None.

DENIER.

OBVERSE. In the four quarters of the cross are two lilies
 and two lions, alternately; but those of
 the third and fourth quarters are turned
 upside down.
 LEGEND. ENRIC : RX : ANGLIE.
 REVERSE. Same as before, excepting that the cross is patée
 from the centre.
 REVERSE LEGEND. DOMINVS AQITANIE.
 WEIGHT. 13½ Troy, or about 16½ Paris marc grains.*
 FINENESS. 2 parts fine silver, and 10 of alloy.
 MINT MARK. None.

Pl. V. No. 58.

DENIER.

OBVERSE. Same as No. 58, Plate V.
 LEGEND. ENRI - - - ANGLIE : REX.
 REVERSE. Similar to the last.

* Another of the same type, but with a cross on the reverse, like that of
 No. 57, Plate V. weighs 15½ Troy.

REVERSE LEGEND. DOMINVS AQITANIE.**WEIGHT.** 15½ Troy, or about 18½ Paris marc grains.**FINENESS.** 2 parts of fine silver, and 10 alloy.**MINT MARK.** None.**PRIVATE MARK.** The little cross after "Anglie" and before REX, in the legend of the obverse: to what it refers I know not.

Pl. V. No. 59.

DENIER.**OBVERSE.** Nearly the same as No. 58, Plate V.; but here the lilies and lions are placed in a circle, so that the short stalks of the lilies proceed from the centre of the cross, the lions being in the same direction.**LEGEND.** ENRICVS RX ANGLI : B.**REVERSE.** The usual Greek cross, patée.**REVERSE LEGEND.** DOMINVS AQITANIE.**WEIGHT.** 10 Troy, or about 12½ Paris marc grains.**FINENESS.** 2 parts fine silver, and 10 of alloy.**MINT MARK.** The letter B highly ornamented, which I have always considered peculiar to Bordeaux.**DENIER.****OBVERSE.** Lilies and lions disposed of as on the obverse of No. 57, Plate V.**LEGEND.** HENRIC : REX : ANGLIE.**REVERSE.** Greek cross, patée at the ends.**REVERSE LEGEND.** FRANCIE : D : AQITANIE.

Pl. V. No. 60.

HARDIT.

- OBVERSE.** The king, at half-length, looking to the front, crowned, under a small Gothic canopy, ornamented with two cinquefoils, wears the order of the garter, or perhaps of the Bath, instituted by him in 1399; he is robed, his left hand points to the sword in his right; below is seen his armour; within two concentric circles is the legend.
- LEGEND.** ENRIC : R : ANGLE, which is nearly equally divided by the king's portrait.
- REVERSE.** A Greek cross, patée at the extremities, extending to the edge; in the first and fourth quarters the lion, in the second and third the lily; a roundel at the stalk of each lily; a neat circle encloses the whole.
- REVERSE LEGEND.** FRACIE : DNS : AQL.
- WEIGHT.** 13½ Troy, or about 16½ Paris marc grains.
- FINENESS.** 7 parts fine silver, and 5 of alloy.
- MINT MARK.** None.
- PRIVATE MARK.** The private mark is a small roundel (omitted by my draughtsman), within the inner circle between the letters N and R in ENRIC. I am ignorant which mint in Aquitaine it denotes.

HARDIT.—VARIETY.

- OBVERSE.** The king, under a splendid canopy; face and figure much more youthful than the last, crown smaller.
- LEGEND.** ENRIC R : ANGLIE.
- REVERSE.** Like the preceding, the roundels are below the stalks of the lilies, and a third appears behind the head of the lion.
- REVERSE LEGEND.** FRACIE DNS AQI.
- WEIGHT.** $13\frac{3}{4}$ Troy, or about $16\frac{3}{4}$ Paris marc grains.
- FINENESS.** 7 parts of fine silver, and 5 alloy.
- MINT MARK.** None.
- PRIVATE MARK.** A roundel behind the lion's head in the fourth quarter of the reverse.

HARDIT.

- OBVERSE.** The king's canopy is more richly ornamented than the last; he is crowned and robed; above the former a star of five points, and on each side of the canopy a rose, or cinquefoil; from his neck hangs a round medallion, perhaps the George of the garter; the mantle is very full.
- LEGEND.** E' RIC R AGLIE.
- REVERSE.** The cross slightly coralino; the lion has again the place of honour, the first and fourth quarters of the shield, the lily occupies the other two; each lily has a roundel or point at the stalk.
- REVERSE LEGEND.** FRACIE DNS AQI.
- WEIGHT.** $19\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about $23\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 7 parts fine silver, and 5 alloy.

MINT MARK. None.

PRIVATE MARK. The roundels under the letters **È** at the end of **FRANCIE**, and **I** in **AQI**.

Pl. V. No. 62.

HARDIT.

OBVERSE. A simple canopy, or rather frame, below which is the king, crowned and robed; his head appears to incline towards his left shoulder.

LEGEND. **HERICI : R ANGLIE.***

REVERSE. As No. 61, Plate V.

REVERSE LEGEND. **FRACIE : DNS AQI.**

WEIGHT. 16½ Troy, or about 20 Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 7 parts fine silver, and 5 alloy.

MINT MARK. None.

Pl. V. No. 63.

HARDIT.

OBVERSE. The canopy ornamented with rays, the mantle much more open, displaying the armour on both thighs; the globe of the pommel of the sword of extraordinary size; the workmanship of the whole coin better than usual.

LEGEND. **HENRIC R ANGLIE.**

REVERSE. What is remarkable on this variety is, that the Greek cross, patée, is quite plain, wanting the fillet.

* The I at the end of **HERICI** is probably one of the numerous blunders so frequent on the coins of the Middle Ages.

REVERSE LEGEND. **FRACIE : DNS AQL.**

WEIGHT. $18\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about $22\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 10 parts fine silver, and 2 alloy.

MINT MARK. None.

HENRY V.

FIRST ROUEN GROAT, OR GROS.*

OBVERSE. The field contains three lilies, one of which is lower than the other two, surmounted by an open crown, having four strawberry leaves, and four pearls placed on the end of lance heads; thus, much resembling

* This appears to be the gros or groat mentioned by Snelling, page 11 of his "View of Coins struck by the English Princes in France," as being the first issued by this great Prince after the taking of Rouen in January 1419, and in which the edict, in September of the same year, made certain alterations, such as an H in the centre of the great cross in the reverse. Four months afterwards, another edict, issued at Rouen on January 19, 1420, added supporters (the lions) to the three lilies of France, and produced the gros we shall have immediate occasion to describe. It is a coin of the greatest rarity, fortunately in the best state of preservation; I obtained it, after this work was ready for the press, from an amateur, who generously gave me the best preserved of the only two I have ever seen or heard of.

Snelling says, (same page): "Not one of these pieces have reached our days, nor do we know any cabinet where any of them lies, or has any author come under our notice who pretends to have seen them."

This is not surprising: Rouen was taken January 15, 1419: some time must have elapsed before money could be struck. In September, of the same year, the first alteration took place, which was followed up in four months by others; hence the extreme rarity of that with which the public is now presented for the first time.

the coronet of a British marquess of the present day: between the two upper lilies a roundel; a narrow circle, distinct from the inner legendary one, surrounds the field.

LEGEND. HENRICVS : FRANCO RV : REX.

REVERSE. A Greek cross, patée at the ends, flurt; in the first and fourth quarters a lion passant to the right, gardant, and an open crown: a narrow plain circle separates the field from the legend.

REVERSE LEGEND. SIT : NOME : DNI : BENEDICT.

WEIGHT. 45 Troy, or about 54½ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 7 parts of fine silver, and 5 alloy.

MINT MARK. A small cross on each side, if it can be called a mint mark.

PRIVATE MARK. The roundel under the crown.

Pl. VI. No. 77.

ROUEN GROAT.*

OBVERSE. The three lilies of France are surmounted by an open crown, which is supported by the two lions of England; the ornaments of the diadem are trefoils instead of lilies.

* I have two specimens of this coin, but can discover no secret mark on either; they are evidently of different dies from that in the British Museum, which has a roundel within the D of "BENEDICTV."

I infer from this that mine were struck at Rouen, according to the ordinance dated Braye sur Seine, June 16, 1420; and that in the Museum some short time after, when it became necessary to distinguish the produce of the two places of mintage.

LEGEND. HENRICVS : FRANCORV : REX.

REVERSE. A Greek cross, patée at the extremities, flurt, within a circular compartment ; at the centre the letter H ; in the first quarter of the cross an open crown, and in the fourth a lion passant, gardant ; the two others are vacant.

REVERSE LEGEND. SIT : NOME : DN : BENEDICTV.

WEIGHT. $46\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about $56\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. $3\frac{2}{3}$ parts fine silver, and $8\frac{1}{3}$ alloy.

MINT MARK. A small cross, patée.

PRIVATE MARK. An annulet above the N in BENEDICTV.

Pl. VI. No. 78.

ROUEN GROS.—VARIETY.

OBVERSE. Nearly similar to the last.

LEGEND. H : REX : ANGLIE ꝛ HERES FRANCIE, having an annulet under the first letter.

REVERSE. Same as that of the preceding number, but with the addition of an annulet below the first letter of the legend.

REVERSE LEGEND. SIT : NOME : DNI : BENEDICTV.

WEIGHT. $85\frac{1}{10}$ Troy, or about $42\frac{3}{4}$ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fine silver, and $8\frac{2}{3}$ alloy.

MINT MARK. Lion passant, gardant, on one side, and a cross on the other.

PRIVATE MARK. An annulet under the first letters of both legends, denoting Rouen, capital of Normandy.

Pl. VI. No. 79.

LION GROS.

- OBVERSE.** A lion passant to the right, gardant, crowned; above is a lily; a roundel under the first letter of the following legend:—
- LEGEND.** H : REX . ANGL : HERES : FRANC, within one double and one single concentric beaded circles.
- REVERSE.** A Greek cross, much patée at the extremities, concaved at the centre, with the letter H in a compartment of four arches and as many angles; the salient points of the latter terminated by four trefoils; a roundel under the first letter of the legend of the reverse, omitted accidentally.
- REVERSE LEGEND.** SIT : NOME : DNI : BENEDICTV, within a double and single concentric circle; the double consisting of a beaded and plain, the latter of a beaded circle.
- WEIGHT.** $88\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about $40\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.
- FINENESS.** $2\frac{1}{2}$ fine silver, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ alloy.
- MINT MARK.** A cross patée on obverse and reverse.
- PRIVATE MARK.** A roundel beneath the first letter of each legend, the mark of the Rouen mint.

Pl. VI. No. 80.

LION GROAT.

SAINT LO MINT.

- OBVERSE.** A lion passant to the right, gardant, crowned: the stalk of the lily rests on the tail of

the lion ; below the second letter of the legend a roundel.

LEGEND. H : REX : ANGL : HERES : FRANC.

REVERSE. A Greek cross, patée at the extremities ; at the centre a lozenge-shaped concave department, containing the letter H, with four trefoils ; a roundel beneath the second letter of the legend.

REVERSE LEGEND. SIT : NOME : DNI : BENEDICTV.

WEIGHT. $32\frac{3}{4}$ Troy, or about $39\frac{1}{4}$ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. $2\frac{1}{4}$ fine silver, and $9\frac{3}{4}$ alloy.

MINT MARK. A small cross patée, the horizontal limb much shorter than the perpendicular.

PRIVATE MARK. A roundel under the second letter of both legends, denoting the Saint Lo mint.

FINE GROS.

OBVERSE. A lion passant to the right, gardant, having two lilies above, and one below, which is flurt ; an open crown, in the centre of the fleurons a cross instead of a lily ; between the head and the recurved tail a roundel. An indistinct faint circle surrounds the whole. The legend, which is confined within two concentric beaded circles, is,

LEGEND. H : REX ANGLIE : Z . HERES : FRANCIE.

REVERSE. In the area a Greek cross, slightly potent, flurt ; its centre concaved into four round arches, and an equal number of salient angles, each of the latter terminating in a trefoil without a stalk ; the letter H is within this compartment ; the cross passes through

the plain and beaded inner circles to the letters of the legend.

REVERSE LEGEND. SIT : NOMEN : DOMINI : BENEDICTVM.

WEIGHT. $40\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about $49\frac{1}{4}$ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 9 parts fine silver, and 3 alloy.

MINT MARK. A small cross.

PRIVATE MARK. An annulet under the first letter of the legend of both sides, the mark of the Rouen mint,—omitted by the engraver.

Pl. VI. No. 81.

GROS BLANC.*—HEN. V.?

OBVERSE. Two shields, that on the right bearing France, the other France and England quarterly, the word HERICUS placed equally above both; the legendary circle forming the outside edges of both shields; in the word HERICUS the E and R are tied: there is no outward legendary circle.

* Snelling, in his "View of the Coins struck by the English Princes in France," page 11, says, "that the first silver or billon coin struck by this king (Henry the Fifth) was a groat or gros blanc, current for twenty deniers, having on the pile side his name, HENRICUS, with a cross and leopard, being all the description given of it, and agreeing so far with that of his son, with which, we think, it corresponded in type and in legend, but not in nominal value. It seems to have been uttered soon after the capture of Rouen in January 1419; for the ordonnance, dated Gisors, September 25, same year, takes notice of its prior currency." He farther states, "*that this groat is not easily distinguished from his son's.*" If Snelling is right in his last assertion, I am perfectly warranted in being the first to assign this gros to Henry the father; for who could for an instant confound either of his groats already described with the gros blanc of his son, to which they have no resemblance? Exclusive of the sufficiently striking differences already pointed out, let me likewise remark the want of an outer circle to the legends, the absence of the very narrow one separating part of the area from that of the legend, and that the outer edges of the two shields form part of

- LEGEND.** FRANCORVM : ET : ANGLIE : REX.
- REVERSE.** A Latin cross, or Calvary, between a lily and a lion; the word HERICUS at its foot; below, an exergue, which contains nothing: the top of the cross is united to the legendary circle, the E is tied to the R in the word HERICUS, and the V to the M in BENEDICTVM: there is no outer legendary circle.
- REVERSE LEGEND.** SIT : NOMEN : DNI : BENEDICTVM.
- WEIGHT.** $42\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or $51\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.
- FINENESS.** 7 parts fine silver, and 5 of alloy.
- MINT MARK.** A flaming star on both sides.

Pl. IV. No. 82.

HENRY VI.

GROS BLANC.

- OBVERSE.** The shields of France and England, the latter bearing, quarterly, the lilies and lions; the word HERICUS surmounting both shields: a very narrow line, uniting itself to the outer edges of the two shields, distinctly

the legendary circle,—a singularity which I have never observed except on this gros, among a hundred at least that have come under my review.

The workmanship of this groat is barbarous in comparison with that of Henry the Sixth, and betrays the hasty production of a provincial town, in possession of an invading enemy by no means sure of maintaining his position; and such was the situation of Henry V. for some time after the capitulation of Rouen, where it is probable that this gros was struck.

separates the area from the inner legendary circle.

LEGEND. FRANCORVM : ET : ANGLIE : REX, within *two* concentric engrailed circles.

REVERSE. A Latin, or cross Calvary, between a lily and a lion ; at the bottom the word HERICVS ; below, a small compartment formed by a segment of the plain narrow circle surrounding the area, and a straight line under the king's name : the legend, within two concentric engrailed circles, is,

REVERSE LEGEND. SIT : NOMEN : DNI : BENEDICTV.

WEIGHT. 50½ Troy, or about 60½ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 7 parts fine silver, and 5 alloy.

MINT MARK. A lion passant to the right, gardant, on both sides.

Pl. VI. No. 83.

GROS BLANC.

OBVERSE. Same as the last.

LEGEND. FRANCORVM : ET : ANGLIE : REX.

REVERSE. Similar to preceding.

REVERSE LEGEND. SIT : NOMEN : DNI : BENEDICTVM.

WEIGHT. 50 Troy, or about 60½ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 7 parts fine silver, and 5 alloy.

MINT MARK. An open crown on both sides.

GROS BLANC.

OBVERSE. Same as the former.

LEGEND. FRANCORVM : ET : ANGLIE : REX.

REVERSE. Like the last.

REVERSE LEGEND. SIT : NOMEN : DNI : BENEDICTVM.

WEIGHT. $50\frac{1}{4}$ Troy, or about $60\frac{1}{4}$ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 7 parts fine silver, and 5 alloy.

MINT MARK. A Catherine wheel on both sides.

GROS BLANC.

OBVERSE. As usual, but having a roundel within an annulet in the exergue.

LEGEND. FRANCORVM : ET : ANGLIE : REX.

REVERSE. Similar to those of the others.

REVERSE LEGEND. SIT : NOME : DNI : BENEDICTV.

WEIGHT. $49\frac{1}{4}$ Troy, or about $59\frac{1}{4}$ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 7 parts fine silver, and 5 of alloy.

MINT MARK. A handsome cross *ancrée* on both sides.

PRIVATE MARK. A roundel within an annulet, under the N in NOME of the legend of the reverse. What it indicates, I cannot say with certainty; but it is the mark on the denier Tournois, and may have issued from the same mint—the city of Tours.

GROS BLANC.

OBVERSE. As before.

LEGEND. FRANCORVM : ET : ANGLIE : REX.

REVERSE. Differs from all the others in the two limbs of the cross Calvary being of equal length: to the right of the lily a roundel.

REVERSE LEGEND. SIT : NOMEN : DNI : BENEDICTV.

WEIGHT. 42 Troy, or about $51\frac{1}{4}$ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 7 parts fine silver, and 5 of alloy.

MINT MARK. A star on both sides.

PRIVATE MARK. A roundel to the right of the lily, on the reverse.

PETIT BLANC.*

- OBVERSE. The shields of France and England (as in the gros blanc), extending through the inner, nearly to the outer legendary circle, and dividing into three parts the legend.
- LEGEND. HEN RICVS REX, within two concentric engrailed circles.
- REVERSE. A Latin cross divides the letters H and R: the area is surrounded by a narrow plain circle.
- REVERSE LEGEND. SIT : NOME : DNI : BENEDICTV. within two concentric circles.
- WEIGHT. 24 Troy, or about 29½ Paris marc grains.
- FINENESS. 7 parts fine silver, and 5 alloy.
- MINT MARK. A lion passant to the right, gardant, on both sides.

Pl. VI. No. 84.

DENIER—PARISIS.

- OBVERSE. A crown composed of lilies and pearls surmounts the name of the king, HERI, having the mark of abbreviation between the H and E; below, a lily and lion passant to the right, gardant: within two engrailed con-

* I have three petits blancs, probably from the same die, being alike in the most minute particulars. Of the two in the British Museum, one is similar to mine, the other has a crown for the mint mark. They are far from common.

centric circles is written the following legend:—

LEGEND. FRACORV . Z AGL . REX.

REVERSE. A Greek cross, patée at the extremities, flurt; the upright leaves of the lilies extending nearly to the edge of the coin.

REVERSE LEGEND. PARISIVS . CIVIS.

WEIGHT. 16 Troy, or about 19 Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 3 parts fine silver, and 9 alloy.

MINT MARK. An open crown on the reverse.

PRIVATE MARK. None.

Pl. VI. No. 85.

DENIER TOURNOIS.

OBVERSE. A lily, and lion passant to the right, gardant, within a narrow plain circle.

LEGEND. HENRICVS . REX, within two concentric circles.

REVERSE. A Greek cross, patée, encompassed by a narrow circle.

REVERSE LEGEND. TVRONVS . FRANCIE, within two concentric circles.

WEIGHT. $17\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about $21\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 3 parts fine silver, and 9 alloy.

MINT MARK. On one side a cross moline pierced, and a simple cross moline on the other.

Pl. VI. No. 86.

TOURNOIS.*

- OBVERSE. Like the last.
- LEGEND. HENRICVS . REX, separated from the circle of the area by a beaded circle, but without any outer one,
- REVERSE. A Greek cross, patée; between the top of the cross and the circle of the area, three minute, but very distinct, well-defined roundels.
- REVERSE LEGEND. TVRONVS . FRANCIE.
- WEIGHT. $20\frac{1}{4}$ Troy, or about $24\frac{1}{4}$ Paris marc grains.
- FINENESS. 3 parts of fine silver, and 9 alloy.
- MINT MARK. A plain cross pierced in the centre, with a roundel in the opening, on obverse and reverse.
- PRIVATE MARK. The three minute points between the top of the cross and circle of the field; not improbably the mark of Tours, where a mint existed long before and after this period.

FARTHING.†

- OBVERSE. A lion passant to the right, gardant, occupies half

* I have three others of this type, all different in mint marks, the lily, lion, rose, and of 16, 17, and 15 grains in weight; but being alike in other respects to No. 86, Pl. VI. I am unwilling to swell the volume by their insertion.

† I have great pleasure in presenting to my readers this unique coin, as very reasonable doubts had lately been thrown on its existence,—doubts in which I might have participated, did not an unusual share of good fortune in discovering unpublished, or hitherto doubtful individuals of this most interesting series, render me unwilling to reject a hope of discovery, as long as a ray remains.

The satisfactory state of preservation in which the specimen fortunately is, leaves no doubt of its being an obole of Henry the Sixth, and the excellence of its

of the area, surmounted by a large cross, patée, extending to the outward legendary circle.

LEGEND. HENRICVS REX, within two concentric circles, except where the cross passes through the inner one.

REVERSE. A lily extending from the outer circle, till it meets a cross as large as that on the obverse, which is carried up to the outer circle; a roundel appears below the letter C in CIVIS.

REVERSE LEGEND. OBOLVS CIVIS.

WEIGHT. $11\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about 14 Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 3 parts fine silver, and 9 of alloy.

MINT MARK. The size of the cross on both sides, occupying one half of the diameter of the coin, prevents my considering it as a mint mark.

PRIVATE MARK. The roundel between the lily and the C in CIVIS of the legend on the reverse, referring probably to the mint of Paris.

Pl. VI. No. 87.

workmanship inclines me to give it to the capital of France. It is so strikingly different from the obole of Haultin, Wyse, Ducarel, and Snelling, that it is evident they had never seen it.

I agree with Mr. Hawkins, page 35, "Description of Anglo-Gallics in the British Museum," "that it is tolerably certain not one of the last three ever saw an obole of this monarch;" and I suspect that Haultin, who published his wooden cuts before 1618, contented himself with drawing an obole of the same type, and half the size of the denier, and that his obole is therefore imaginary; this I shall be uncharitable enough to believe, until I discover an obole "à la Haultin," when I shall be most happy to make the *amende honorable*.

ANGLO-FRENCH COINAGE.

SUPPLEMENT.

SILVER.

ILLUSTRATIONS
OF THE
ANGLO-FRENCH COINAGE.

HENRY II.

DENIER—BILLON.*

OBVERSE.	Same as on that described page 45.
LEGEND.	HENRICVS REX.
REVERSE.	As on the former.
REVERSE LEGEND.	AQVITANIE.
WEIGHT.	Fully 14 Troy, or about 17½ Paris marc grains.
FINENESS.	3 fine silver, and 9 of alloy.
MINT MARK.	None.

* I place this coin before my readers on account of its weight being so much above that of the others, as well as its marked distinction in appearance, although it is difficult to convey by the pen a just notion in what it consists; the form of the letters on both sides, the cross, and the circles, are, however, essentially different. Whether Henry the Second altered his money in Aquitaine, or whether this may not have been struck by order of his son Henry, while master of Bordeaux, during his unnatural rebellion, is equally unknown to me. The superior weight of this denier, compared with that of his father, probably to ingratiate the son with the inhabitants of the duchy, gives some countenance to this conjecture. It is not in better preservation than other five deniers of Henry the Second in my cabinet.

RICHARD I.

AQUITAINE PENNY.

- OBVERSE.** Consists of the legend in two lines, between the embarrassing figure mentioned in the note page 46, and a small cross, patée. The figure, whatever it may represent, here resumes the position it holds on the coins of Aleonor, Nos. 1 and 2, Plate III., and on that of Henry the Second, No. 64, Plate VI.; the cross is in the lower part of the area, or field; a neat, toothed circle surrounds the whole.
- LEGEND.** RICA RDVS, in two parallel lines.
- REVERSE.** Is like that of the two coins of this monarch given page 48; but here the Greek cross is more elegant, the letters better formed, and the workmanship superior: it is placed within two very neatly executed toothed circles.
- REVERSE LEGEND.** AQVITANIE.
- WEIGHT.** $16\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about $19\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.
- FINENESS.** 8 parts of fine silver, and 4 of alloy.
- MINT MARK.** None.

Pl. VII. No. 88.

HALF-PENNY—SILVER.

- OBVERSE.** Legend between a Greek cross patée in a remarkable degree, and the figure heretofore describe, which in this instance

is not unlike an ill-formed anchor, with the stock cut off, the whole encircled by a jagged line, like that on the obverse of the preceding penny.

- LEGEND.** RICA RDVS, in two parallel lines.
REVERSE. Similar to the last in all respects: it is equally elegant in the outline, the letters as well formed, and the execution as good. It is evidently the half of the preceding, and issued most probably at the same period.
REVERSE LEGEND. AQUITANIE, within two finely toothed circles.
WEIGHT. $15\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about $18\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.
FINENESS. 8 parts fine silver, and 4 of alloy.
MINT MARK. None.

HALF DENIER—BILLON.*

- OBVERSE.** Same as that described page 49.
LEGEND. RICA RDVS, in two parallel lines.
REVERSE. Same as that represented Plate III. No. 6.
REVERSE LEGEND. AQUITAN : E, within two concentric toothed circles.
WEIGHT. 6 Troy, or about $7\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.
FINENESS. 3 parts of fine silver, and 9 of alloy.
MINT MARK. None.

* This is the earliest coin of the Anglo-French series on which I have been able to discover the private mark of the mint, or moneyer,—the *point secret* of the French. It is hopeless, at this distant period, to discover to what mint it belonged. The roundels being in the precise position which the letter I (now for the first time omitted, to be so frequently resumed and left out afterwards,) was to have occupied, may lead some of my readers to suppose that they are the remains of that letter; but they are too well defined—too entire—to admit of this otherwise fair supposition, which the preservation of the coin itself cannot sanction.

PRIVATE MARK. Two roundels between the N and E in the legend of the reverse. Which mint it indicates I know not.

POITOU PENNY.—FIFTH VARIETY.

OBVERSE. The obverse resembles that on page 50, excepting that here no annulet appears on the third quarter of the cross: the inner and outer circles are similar.

LEGEND. RICARDVS REP (*sic*).

REVERSE. The only thing that distinguishes the present from the other pennies already before the reader, is an annulet instead of a roundel, which is placed under the first S of the legend.

REVERSE LEGEND. PIC TAVIE NSIS, in three parallel lines.

WEIGHT. 16 Troy, or about $19\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 8 fine silver, and 4 parts of alloy.

MINT MARK. None.

Pl. VII. No. 89.

POITOU PENNY.—SIXTH VARIETY.

OBVERSE. Different from all the others in my cabinet, having a distinct and well-formed crescent in the first quarter of the cross.

LEGEND. RICARDVS REX.

REVERSE. Similar to the others in form, but without annulet or roundel.

REVERSE LEGEND. PIC TAVIE NSIS, in three lines.

WEIGHT. 18 Troy, or about $21\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 8 parts fine silver, and 4 of alloy.

MINT MARK. None.

POITOU HALFPENNY.

- OBVERSE. A small Greek cross, patée at the end of the arms, surrounded by the legend, which is placed within two concentric beaded circles: in the third quarter an annulet.
- LEGEND. RICARDV ∞ REP (*sic*).
- REVERSE. Contains merely the legend, disposed in three parallel lines, and surrounded by a beaded circle.
- REVERSE LEGEND. PIC TAVIE NSIS.
- WEIGHT. $7\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about $8\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.
- FINENESS. 8 parts of fine silver, and 4 of alloy.
- MINT MARK. None that I can observe.

Pl. VII. No. 90.

POITOU HALFPENNY.—VARIETY.

The only striking difference is in the legend of the obverse, which, in that under consideration, has the S in RICARDVS placed upright as in use at present, instead of being laid on its side as in the foregoing: the final letter of REX is nearly of the common form, in lieu of a P. There are also some minor differences not worth particularising.

Before finishing the account of Richard's coins, I beg to correct in the list, page 51, some inaccuracies, for which I fully exculpate my printer.

The number of Poitou pennies in my possession are twenty, of which
6 are plain,
6 with an annulet above the I in PIC,

- 3 having a roundel below the first S in NSIS,
- 2 with an annulet in the third quarter of the cross,
- 1 with the annulet in the first quarter,
- 1 having a roundel instead of an annulet above I in PIC,
- 1 on which the annulet is below the S in NSIS.
- 1 crescent in the first quarter.

21 total.

EDWARD I.

BORDEAUX HALF DENIER—BILLON.

OBVERSE. The area is composed of three divisions, separated from each other by two horizontal lines; the upper contains a lion, passant to the right, gardant; that forming the centre has the first three letters of the word AGLE, the last letter of which, E, is in the lower division, being an abbreviation for AnGLiE: the three compartments are surrounded by the legend, which is enclosed by two concentric circles.

LEGEND. EDVARDVS REX.

REVERSE. A Greek cross, slightly patée at the extremities; in the first quarter of which appears the letter E: it is surrounded by two neatly executed concentric circles, between which is the following legend:

REVERSE LEGEND. DVX AQIT BVRD

WEIGHT. $7\frac{1}{4}$ Troy, or about $9\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 8 parts fine silver, and 4 of alloy.

MINT MARK. BVRD pro BVRDegale, Bordeaux.

Pl. VII. No. 91.

This is the half of the denier described page 58, and figured Plate III., No. 15. It is the only specimen I have ever seen or heard of; its preservation is very good, in some parts what is technically termed *sharp*. It may not be amiss to mention, in this place, that on the lion denier, page 57, the Q in Aqvitanie, although printed of equal size with the Roman capitals of the legend, is on the coin itself the small q. I have not observed it on any other individual of the series, and having two of different dies, I do not suppose it a mistake of the engraver. The lion deniers of Edward, after his accession to the throne, are infinitely more rare than those struck during the lifetime of his father; in the proportion probably of one to ten.

EDWARD III.

DOUBLE.—1st VARIETY.

OBVERSE. A crown nearly of the same sort as that described page 78, Plate IV. No. 35. The long tulip-like fleurons, and the trefoil in the centre are here, with the addition of a pearl placed on a spike on each side of the trefoil, as in the coronet of a British marquess: the diadem is ornamented with seven precious stones; it does not rest, as on the coin above alluded to, on the head and tail of the lion, which are quite free and unconnected. A neat outer circle

surrounds the whole area: the following legend is partially separated by a beaded line from the crown and lion: beneath the latter a rose of six leaves.

LEGEND. ED' REX : ANGLIE.

REVERSE. A Greek cross, slightly patée at the extreme points, filleted, with an open crown in the first and fourth quarters.

REVERSE LEGEND. MONETA : DVPLEX, within two handsome concentric circles.

WEIGHT. 18½ Troy, or about 22½ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 8 fine silver, and 4 parts of alloy.

MINT MARK. None.

PRIVATE MARK. A small cross at the end of the X on the legend of the reverse.

DOUBLE.—2nd VARIETY.

OBVERSE. The side fleurons in this variety have no stalks; the trefoil in the centre is flanked, as on the preceding, by pearls on spikes; the crown, which has again seven precious stones in its fillet, is at a still greater distance from the lion, on whose tail, brought along the back, and turned up for the purpose, it rests.

LEGEND. In no way different from the other two.

REVERSE. Nearly resembling the last.

REVERSE LEGEND. Precisely the same.

WEIGHT. 17½ Troy, or about 22½ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 8 parts fine silver, and 4 of alloy.

MINT MARK. I can observe none.

HALF DENIER—BILLON.*

- OBVERSE. A lion passant to the right, gardant, tail brought along his back, and then turned upwards: in a small compartment beneath, the letters M B; the whole within a neat beaded circle.
- LEGEND. ED : DEX (*sic*) ANGLIE, surrounded by the same sort of circle.
- REVERSE. Well-formed Greek cross, patée at the ends; in the second quarter of which is an open crown: within two concentric circles is the following legend:—
- REVERSE LEGEND. DVX . AGITANIE
- WEIGHT. $5\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about 7 Paris marc grains.
- FINENESS. 8 parts fine silver, and 4 of alloy.
- MINT MARK. None.

Pl. VII. No. 93.

HALF DENIER, BILLON.—VARIETY.†

- OBVERSE. A lion passant to the right, gardant; the point of the tail, after being brought along the back, is turned downwards: beneath, the

* The first glance convinces the observer that this evidently belongs to the denier, Plate IV., No. 31, described page 75, which may be half of the half groat, page 70, Plate VI., No. 73. I am led to the latter supposition by the relative weight, the form of the letters, which are remarkable, and by the general appearance of the pieces, which amateurs understand, but find so difficult to describe.

† The suite of this type is formed by the "light groat billon," page 69, Plate IV., No. 26; the "double in billon," page 70, Plate IV., No. 35; the denier, page 75, Plate VI., No. 69; and its half, that now under consideration. I regret

8/

letters M. B' in an exergue: the whole separated by a beaded circle from the legend.

LEGEND. ED' REX : ANGLIE, within a circle.

REVERSE. The open crown is in the first quarter of the Greek cross patée, instead of the second, as in the last: the cross itself is almost double the breadth, and not nearly so elegant as the former.

REVERSE LEGEND. DVX : AQITANIE.

WEIGHT. 6½ Troy, or about 7½ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 8 parts fine silver, and 4 of alloy.

HALF DENIER, BILLON.—VARIETY.

OBVERSE. Going on the rule, that when no head appears, the name of the prince constitutes the obverse of a coin, the cross on the reverse of the last half denier becomes in this case the prominent feature of the obverse; it is of the Greek form, patée towards the extremities of its limbs.

LEGEND. ED' REX ANGLIE, within two engrailed concentric circles.

REVERSE. Like the obverse of the former half denier, consists of two compartments, the upper contains a lion passant to the right, gardant; the second M.B.: the area is

extremely that I am unable to have it engraved in time for this work. I received it but a very few days before writing this note, when nearly the whole of the impression was printed off: my readers may, however, depend on the fidelity of the description.

separated from the legend by a beaded circle.

REVERSE LEGEND. °DVX AQITANIE° enclosed by a similarly formed circle.

WEIGHT. $5\frac{1}{4}$ Troy, or about $6\frac{1}{4}$ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 8 parts fine silver, and 4 alloy.

MINT MARK. The letters M B on the reverse.

PRIVATE MARK. The annulet before the first and after the last letters of the reverse legend.

Pl. VII. No. 94.

EDWARD, THE BLACK PRINCE.

GROAT IN SILVER.*

BORDEAUX MINT.

OBVERSE. The compartment, within which the prince's portrait is placed, has only nine visible arches and points; his ducal cap has

* I have no doubt that this coin belongs to the first, or heavy class of groats; the singularity of the legend is remarkable, being nearly the same with that on the half groat, in so far, at least, as respects the contraction of the Christian name. I almost permit myself to believe that this is a pattern piece, rejected before the type with EDVWARDVS in full length was adopted. Its perfect roundness, so seldom met with on coins of the age we are now considering, and a more than usual care in all its details, which is very apparent to every observer, incline me strongly to this idea: indeed, had it been the pattern of a type more common than the one under review, I should at once have pronounced it a trial piece, as it is technically termed. The whole number of groats published of this great prince are five, one belonging to the British Museum, and four in my possession.

six roses; his hair is long and flowing, his beard pointed like that of Charles the First; the naked sword is without a guard; his left hand very little elevated; his body and arm are completely enveloped by the mantle, except the wrist and hand. Two engrailed and concentric circles contain the following abbreviated legend:

LEGEND. ED' : PO : GNS : REGIS : ANGLIE :
PRI : B.

REVERSE. In its general features similar to those of pages 86 and 87, Nos. 38 and 39, of Plate IV., with some difference in detail, which the Plate will convey to the reader.

REVERSE LEGENDS. Inner. PRINCEPS AQITANIE.
Outer. GLIA : IN EXCELEIS (*sic*) DO ·
ET IN TRA : PAX, within three engrailed, concentric circles.

WEIGHT. $69\frac{1}{4}$ Troy, or about $85\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 9 parts of fine silver, and 3 of alloy.

MINT MARK. The letter B at the end of the legend of the obverse, probably for Bordeaux.

Pl. VII. No. 96.

I am not aware of any other specimen to be found in England, or on the continent; neither do I know any author that takes notice of this groat, except the editor of the "Description of Anglo-Gallic Coins," in the splendid collection belonging to the British Museum, already mentioned, where it was long considered unique.

LIGHT GROAT IN SILVER.—VARIETY.*

UNKNOWN MINT.

- OBVERSE.** On this groat ten arches and as many points of the compartment appear; the hair is long as well as the beard, which is round; the left hand is much elevated, the forefinger unnaturally long and quite straight; the prince is completely enveloped in the ducal mantle.
- LEGEND.** EDVWARDVS : PRIMO : GNS : REGIS, within two concentric circles.
- REVERSE.** Resembling the reverse of No. 38, more than that on No. 39, Plate IV. but essentially different; the cross is much broader; the roundels in all the four quarters touch each other; the ends of the cross barely pass through the centre circle, &c.
- REVERSE LEGENDS.** Inner. PRINCEPS AQITANIE.
Outer. GLIA : * * EXCELCIS : DEO :
ET IN T * * * AX within three concentric circles.
- WEIGHT.** 60½ Troy, or about 73 Paris marc grains.
- FINENESS.** 9 of fine silver, and 3 parts of alloy.
- MINT MARK.** None to be perceived.

* This coin, although it has suffered from circulation, must clearly be classed among the light groats; for, from its state of preservation, it cannot have lost more than five or six grains. Although there is no mint, or even private mark, as far as I can perceive, I conclude, from the form of the letters, and workmanship in general, that it probably issued from the mint of Auch, capital of Upper Gascony, where the house in which the Black Prince held his court for three or four months previous to entering Spain, is still pointed out.

HALF GROAT IN SILVER.*

BORDEAUX MINT.

- OBVERSE.** Half-length in profile of the prince; chaplet of six roses; beard pointed, and rather long; hair loose on his shoulders, which are entirely covered by the mantle; sword in left hand, and same as in the last; only seven of the arches and points of the compartment are observable; the legend (within two concentric, enrailed circles) is,
- LEGEND.** ED : PO : GNS : REG : ANGLIE : PS : B.
- REVERSE.** A Greek cross, patée at the extremities, passing through both inner and outer legends nearly to the outer circle, divides twelve rounds in the centre of the area into four equal parts.
- REVERSE LEGENDS.** Inner. : PRNCPS AQITAN.
Outer. GLIA : IN : X (*sic*) CELSIS DEO :

* There can be no doubt that this coin and the groat No. 96, Plate VII., and page 145, were engraved by the same artist: the letters are equally distinct and well formed; they display a good deal of elegance, and shew from little inaccuracies in their formation, as well as in the orthography, that the engraver could not read,—an acquirement the property of few of even the higher ranks in that age. There are several royal grants and charters in President Marca's "Histoire de Bearn," (see note page 55) to which the witnesses, persons too of the highest station, unable to write their signatures, made a cross thus +; and this in the thirteenth century. It does not possess the exact roundness so remarkable on the groat: this almost invariable fault on all coins of the middle ages till the mill was introduced under Henry the Second of France, proceeded from want of what is called collaring; for it was the clumsy shears that adjusted the flat, shapeless, pieces of metal, after being stamped by the blow of the hammer, to the proper weight: hence the rarity of what is termed a round coin.

E IN TRA : PX within three concentric, engrailed circles.

WEIGHT. 28 Troy, or about $34\frac{1}{4}$ Paris marc grains.
 FINENESS. 9 parts fine silver, and 3 of alloy.
 MINT MARK. The letter B at the end of the obverse legend.

HALF GROAT IN SILVER.

UNKNOWN MINT.

OBVERSE. The visible points and arches are again increased to eight, the roses of the chaplet to ten; the sword is of unusual length; the left hand much raised, the forefinger long and bent.

LEGEND. ED : PO : GNS : REG : ANGLIE : PRINCPS. within two concentric, beaded circles.

REVERSE. Exactly similar to the last, except that the circles are beaded instead of being engrailed.

REVERSE LEGENDS. Inner. PRNCPS AQITAN
 Outer. GLIA : IN XCELCIS (*sic*) : DEO :
 E IN TRA : PA.

WEIGHT. 31 Troy, or about $37\frac{1}{4}$ Paris marc grains.
 FINENESS. 9 parts fine silver, and 3 of alloy.
 MINT MARK. None.

Pl. VII. No. 97.

HALF GROAT IN SILVER.

UNKNOWN MINT.

OBVERSE. The compartment which surrounds the bust of the prince consists of five points and

six arches, which last are unusually small, that immediately above the head excepted, which is equally large; the roses on the fillet are but four; his mantle is very loose, and exposes the wrist and part of the left arm; the forefinger is held up in the usual way; two engrailed concentric circles enclose the following legend:

LEGEND.

: ED' PO' GENITV REGI ANGLIE.

REVERSE.

A Greek cross, slightly potent, touching the outer legendary circle, which, as well as the inner, are finely engrailed, and singularly well preserved; in other respects the reverse does not differ from those of others of this type already described; the outer legend is curiously transposed by the evidently unlettered engraver.

REVERSE LEGENDS. Inner. Same as the foregoing.

Outer. GA IN EXELCI DEO ET NI
TRA PAX.

WEIGHT.

29 Troy, or about 35½ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS.

9 parts fine silver, and 3 of alloy.

MINT MARK.

Nowhere can I discover any mint or private mark: in workmanship it resembles that of Poitiers more than any other.

BLACK MONEY.—SECOND VARIETY.*

SUPPOSED BORDEAUX MINT.

OBVERSE.

A lion couchant, gardant, crowned; head to the left, tail elevated, point bushy.

* After having had No. 52, Plate V., engraved, I was promised a better

- LEGEND.** ED' . PO . G . . . ANGL : within two concentric circles.
- REVERSE.** A Greek cross, broad, and considerably patée at the extremities, surrounded by the legend, which is placed within two concentric, engrailed circles.
- REVERSE LEGEND.** PNPS AQVITANIE.
- WEIGHT.** $13\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about $15\frac{3}{4}$ Paris marc grains.
- FINENESS.** 2 parts fine silver, and 10 of alloy.
- MINT MARK.** The place where the B should be is obliterated, but it is evidently of the Bordeaux mint.

Pl. V. No. 52.

BLACK MONEY.—THIRD VARIETY.*

UNKNOWN MINT.

- OBVERSE.** Same as No. 50, Plate V., page 104, except that the bushy tail is forked at the point.
- LEGEND.** ED : PRMO : GENITVS.
- REVERSE.** Similar to that in page 104.

preserved specimen of this type of the "fouage" money; I therefore delayed writing the description till I was in possession of the coin. Unfortunately, this was too recently furnished to permit engraving another portrait, except at the certainty of retarding a work already too often delayed. The state of preservation of this long-expected coin, although by no means good, still perfectly accords with the description; it is a variety of the type of No. 50, Plate V., with nearly the same legend as No. 51.

* This is the sixth individual of the hitherto unpublished series of the black, or "fouage" money, which occasioned so much dissatisfaction among the subjects of the Black Prince, and was one of the grievances laid by them before the King of France, Charles the Fifth, as Lord Superior: it is the third variety of No. 50, Plate V., from which it, indeed, differs very little. Considering, however, that no variety of this singularly rare class of coins ought to remain unnoticed, I thought it better to describe it.

REVERSE LEGEND. PRINCEPS : AQITANE.

WEIGHT. $14\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about $17\frac{3}{4}$ Paris marc grains.
FINENESS. 2 parts fine silver, and 10 of alloy.
MINT MARK. None that I can perceive on either side.

When I examine Nos. 40 and 41, as well as 42 and 43, Plate V., pages 87 and 89, the first two proceeding from the Rochelle mint, and the other two issuing from that of Limoges, I can feel almost inclined to suppose that Nos. 41 and 43 may be classed as satirical. All authors are agreed (among others Froissart, his contemporary and guest) that nature had been very bountiful to the person of the Prince of Aquitaine: his height was rather above the common standard, and his countenance handsome, which we may, indeed, trace on almost all his coins that have come down to us in a good state of preservation. I cite, in proof of this, most of the gold, particularly No. 16, Plate II.; and nearly the whole of his silver, especially the groat No. 96, and the hardits Nos. 45 and 46. The transmarine subjects of England spoke the same language as those of the King of France; their manners, customs, and habits were similar; a certain fealty was owed by both to the French King, as Lord Paramount, however lightly this obligation was felt, for the great Black Prince was always named by the French courtiers, the "felon vassal," even after the battle of Poitiers. The struggles of these two parties bore the character of a civil more than of a foreign war, and were almost always marked by the usual concomitants of the former—cruelty, rancour, and wanton effusion of human blood, in so far, at least, as respected the natives of the territory of France; hence the disgusting repetition in the histories of Aquitaine, Bretagne, and Nor-

mandy, that "the garrisons were put to the sword" in every place of strength that dared resist. Capitulation was seldom granted, and even in the few instances to the contrary, not unfrequently violated by the victors; contemptuous epithets and reproaches, and allusions to personal deformity, were common; for the last of which the hardly human appearance of the great Du Guesclin, Constable of France, afforded a never-failing source.* When parties were thus excited, it was not to be expected that the Black Prince could escape: he was said to be a sorcerer, whose extraordinary success was owing to "a compact with the foe of mankind, at the expense of his soul,"—a being, in that age of darkness, beheld with a horror and detestation of which we at the present day can scarcely form an idea. This is not entirely forgotten even now in Aquitaine; for I have been more than once told, by those of the peasantry at all conversant in the ancient traditions of the country, "that, in the wars with the English long ago, a great necromancer who fought on their side had done much harm (*bien de mal*) to France; that, although an English Prince, he was a Moor."† The coins more immediately under notice at present were struck at Rochelle and Limoges, cities which had been frequently in possession of each party during the reign of the Prince of Aquitaine. From the first town the English, under Philip Mancel, had been driven by the inhabitants, in 1369. Although they re-possessed

* See the lives of the celebrated constable Du Guesclin, and that of the constable Olivier de Clisson (who, on account of his inhuman cruelty, was termed the Butcher by friends and foes), published at Paris, some time ago.

† Every ruined castle, church, &c., whose history is obscure, is attributed in Aquitaine, on the banks of and beyond the Garonne, either to the English or "les Maurs" (the Moors of Spain). The idea of the peasantry, that, although a prince of England, the great Edward was a Moor, may have taken its rise either from his black armour (which, by the way, is very doubtful), or in the report that he was an adept in sorcery,—a science for which the Moors of Africa were in all times famous.

themselves of it again, it was only to abandon it finally to the army of Charles the Fifth, in 1374.* Limoges, taken by assault September 19, 1370, was, for three days, given up to military execution by the Black Prince, to punish the inhabitants for having opened their gates to the Duke of Berri, at the persuasion of their bishop, who was condemned to death in consequence, but saved at the intercession of Pope Urban the Fifth.† And although this prince deeply regretted the massacre, which he evinced shortly after, by letters patent, addressed to the chapter of St. Stephen, granting an amnesty for what had passed, and the entire re-establishment of the city's privileges, yet he could not but be held in detestation by its inhabitants and those of the country around, with whom they were connected by marriage and other ties. Limoges was finally given up to the French early in the year 1374. May I not presume to suppose that these two half-groats, on one of which the prince is represented as a slobbering idiot, and on the other more like an old goat, than a well-looking man of forty-four, were struck to gratify malice and pique, rather than to consider them the productions of the Rochelle and Limoges

* Bouchet, "Histoire d'Aquitaine," pp. 218, 219. Mounin, Poitiers, 1649.

† Page 215, same author (Bouchet), and page 233, "Histoire d'Aquitaine, par M. Verneilh de Puyraseau," Paris, 1824, who, by a singular mistake of "douze" for "deux," diminishes the strength of the French garrison just one thousand lances, or five thousand men, from what Bouchet, who lived one hundred and seventy years nearer to the event, than my respectable friend states it to have been :^a the latter says, "that neither age nor sex were spared by Edward, who, although suffering under severe illness, was carried through the streets in his litter (*brancard*), encouraging the fury of the enraged soldiery." I fear that this is too true : "it is the only stain," he adds, "in a career distinguished by prudence, moderation, and glory."

^a It is hardly necessary to state, that the expression "douze cens lances," used by Bouchet, implies that number of gens d'armes besides the attendants on each, usually four or five, who were all armed and took part in the conflict, in cases of emergency, such as the defence of Limoges.

mints while under the English domination? We have sufficient evidence of what the Rochelle mint was capable, in the coins of this prince, as well as of his father; while No. 16, Plate II., and No. 47, Plate V., are proofs of the perfection to which the Limoges mint had attained: indeed, the gold *hardit* above cited may successfully vie with any coin of the Middle Ages, till we meet with the unrivalled Bonnet pieces of James the Fifth of Scotland, struck nearly two hundred years after the taking of Limoges. It was no dearth of talent therefore that gave birth to the curious pieces, Nos. 41 and 43; neither is it possible, during his ten years' reign, that the prince could have altered so much as to give sanction to these hideous caricatures, especially as he died at the premature age of forty-six. The two half-groats forming the subject of this long note, may probably have issued from the Rochelle and Limoges mints, immediately subsequent to their capture by the French. The preference given to Edward's excellent silver coin, and the debased state of that of Charles, which caused the latter to be received with difficulty and suspicion, are sufficient reasons for adopting the type of an enemy, a custom common at that period; while it gratified feelings of animosity, by caricaturing and rendering ridiculous a formidable foe. We have several instances of this spirit during the three centuries of the Plantagenet domination in the Anglo-French provinces: I shall only cite two, that of the gold chaise of Philip the Sixth, where his feet rest on the lions of Normandy and Aquitaine; and that also in gold, of Charles, duke of Aquitaine, brother of Louis the Eleventh,* who is represented destroying a lion, by breaking its jaws, while he kneels on its body; above the warrior's head are two lilies and two lions, quarterly, to place

* See Tobieson Duby, Plate 38, No. 10, and No. 38 of the "*Monnoyes*," given at the end of Venuli's "*Anciens Monumens de Bordeaux*," 4to. Printed for Chappeus, Bordeaux, 1754. See also the "*Counterfeit Sterlings*" of Snelling. London, 1769.

beyond all doubt that the conspicuous figure, which the hero is treating so roughly, or rather putting *hors de combat*, according to the French phrase, is meant to represent the English lion. These conjectures are submitted to my readers with diffidence, rather with the view to excite inquiry than from a confidence in their being well founded. I may add, that of Nos. 41 and 43 I know of no other specimens than those in my cabinet.*

Before I take leave of the coins of this celebrated hero, I cannot help expressing surprise, that on his numerous types the title of Wales never appears, although he is universally known in history as the Prince of Wales, while very few, indeed, in the Prince of Aquitaine could recognise the chivalrous son of Edward the Third. The former was the senior title; for "into this highest dignity he was advanced by his father, 12th of May, 1343, in the parliament held 17th of Edward the Third, who invested him with a coronet, gold ring, and silver rod, granting several lands for the better support of his state as Prince of Wales."† It was not till nineteen years afterwards that he was created first and only Prince of Aquitaine in history.‡ This omission, if such it can be called, seems the more remarkable, as on Nos. 96 and 97, PRINCEPS and PRINCEPS are unnecessarily lugged in on the obverse, to be re-produced on the reverse; neither could want of room be the reason, the letter V for Valliæ requiring little space. On No. 97, PRINCPS is nearly at full length: it was surely unnecessary to add this title in addition to that of "Edward, first begotten of the King of England," (the style on all his coins), which manifestly made him a prince. Edward, himself a brave soldier, and son of a distinguished one, must have

* I was mistaken in supposing (see note, p. 89,) that a specimen of No. 43 was in the British Museum.

† Sandford, p. 181, edition 1677.

‡ Rymer, tom. vi. p. 384.

been proud of his Welsh principality; for I am free to declare, although born far from, and quite unconnected with the romantic land of the Cwmri, that no country on earth ever produced more undaunted and hardy soldiers than the mountains and vales of Cambria.

HENRY V.

GROS IN BILLON.*

- OBVERSE.** The open crown has its ornaments composed of trefoil instead of strawberry-leaves, as in Plate VI., No. 78; a roundel appears above the upright leaf of the lowest lily, and between the other two: a plain circle, quite distinct from the inner legendary one, encloses the arms, crown, and lions.
- LEGEND.** HENRICVS : FRANCORVM : REX. within two engrailed circles.
- REVERSE.** Is similar to that of No. 78.
- REVERSE LEGEND.** SIT · NOME DNI · BENEDICTV. enclosed by two engrailed circles.
- WEIGHT.** $44\frac{1}{2}$ Troy, or about $53\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.
- FINENESS.** $3\frac{2}{3}$ fine silver, and $8\frac{1}{3}$ parts of alloy.
- MINT MARK.** A cross moline on both sides.
- PRIVATE MARK.** I can find none.

* Rouen and Saint Lo being the only places positively known as mints under Henry the Fifth, this coin is probably the production of one of them; but as there is no mint or private mark, I cannot conjecture which, the workmanship of both one and the other being equally barbarous.

HENRY VI.

FARTHING.*

- OBVERSE.** A rather diminutive lion passant to the right, gardant, supports, with the shaggy point of his tail, a large cross patée, less clumsy in its proportions than that described page 130, Plate VI. No. 87; a considerable space intervenes between the paws of the animal and the inner circle: the legend, which is
- LEGEND.** HENRICVS · REX · is enclosed within two neatly beaded circles.
- REVERSE.** A lily, whose stalk is truncated, and touches almost the outer circle, is separated from the large cross patée by at least $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch, instead of being joined, as in the former farthing: the roundel between

* The excellent workmanship, the beauty of the details, and the care as well as time necessary to have brought so insignificant a coin as this to such perfection, is an additional proof that the gros blanc, Plate VI., No. 82, page 124, ought to be assigned to Henry the Fifth. The one is almost as barbarous in execution as the copper coins of the Lower Empire, near the period of its extinction; while no engraver of the present day need be ashamed of having produced the other. Neither is this comparison to be limited to the two individuals now in question; for the same superiority of the undoubted coins of the son Henry the Sixth, over those known to have been struck by the father, is equally apparent, which must be attributed to the comparative tranquillity of the two periods. Of this I am sure, that the most hasty examination of the coins in question will bring over to my opinion every competent and impartial judge.

the letter C in CIVIS, and the lower part of the lily, appears likewise on this coin.

REVERSE LEGEND. OBOLVS . CIVIS . the letters of which are remarkable for the beauty of their form, and would be considered so even at the present day, are enclosed within two engrailed circles of excellent workmanship.

WEIGHT. 10 Troy, or about $12\frac{1}{2}$ Paris marc grains.

FINENESS. 3 parts fine silver, and 9 of alloy.

MINT MARK. None.

PRIVATE MARK. A roundel under the C in CIVIS.

The gold florin was first coined in the celebrated city of Florence, according to Villani, A. D. 1252.* The excellence of the gold and weight made it speedily current all over Europe; and the type, at least with different modifications of its value, was adopted, I believe, by all the principal powers, besides archbishops, bishops, and abbots, as well as by all the different grades of princes, from the duke to the simple baron, possessing the right to strike money. Tobieson Duby, in his "Monnoyes des Prélats et Barons de France," gives portraits of twenty-one gold florins, struck in that kingdom alone, exclusive of those that issued from the royal mints, before Charles the Fifth prohibited the type as "*infra dignitatem*, it having been borrowed"† from the Florentines. In Germany, this celebrated

* Villani Istoria, lib. vi.

† Leblanc, Traité des Monnoies de France, page 282.

coin was still more extensively spread, and, as was to be expected, the imitations in Italy were even more numerous. On the obverse, and on almost all the reverses, the imitators followed exactly the type of the original described page 1, Plate I., No. 1. The weight of the florin was about 54 Troy or 67 grains of the marc of Paris; that of the *double* from 106 to 108, and the half in proportion. The half florin, especially of Arragon, is not very rare; of the double, although of much less frequent occurrence, some specimens are still preserved in royal cabinets. These weights, as far as can be judged from those, seem to have been strictly adhered to, and correspond exactly with the only individual of Edward the Third's English florin coinage that is known to have descended to our days.* Snelling says, it was then [1763] in possession of Mr. Hannot, of Woodford Bridge, and is now, I suppose, in the British Museum: he calls it a *quarter* florin, which name it still retains, by mistake no doubt, for its weight and fineness is exactly that of the *half* florin of every other country in Europe struck at that time, and for two centuries afterwards. Snelling is silent as to his authority in so naming it, and I have not had leisure to examine the documents on the subject; but I have no scruple in saying, that if it is styled a *quarter* florin in the original warrant, it is a clerical error; for it is not to be supposed that a wise prince, like the third Edward, should, from mere caprice, have ordered a deviation from the universal usage of Europe, and which must have been attended with at least some inconvenience in commercial dealings, without any possible advantage. His double florin, at this rate, ought to have weighed 216 grains,—a most absurd idea, which no person acquainted with the gold coinage of that early period can entertain. The rose noble of his eighteenth year, the heaviest gold

still remaining

* Snelling's "Gold Coinage of England," page 2.

piece he struck, and which, from its extreme rarity, was probably soon withdrawn from circulation, weighs only $138\frac{1}{2}$ grains, a *third* less than what the double florin must have amounted to;—two years afterwards, in his twentieth year, the noble was reduced to 128 grains, which did not seem to have been more approved of, for it was again lowered to 120, at which it finally remained.

On these considerations, I am, I think, justified in supposing that the coin, formerly Mr. Hannot's, and hitherto denominated the *quarter*, is in reality the *half* florin, in which case it will correspond in weight with every *half* florin then in circulation in Europe. I may add, that on the continent at least, the gold *quarter* florin is unknown.

EDWARD III.

SILVER PENNY.

Referring to the note, page 82, it may not be superfluous to observe, that the letter before REX on the legend is a monogram composed of a T and C interlaced, giving it the appearance, at first sight, of an inverted D. I have not the least hesitation in saying that the reading of the legend is EDVVARd TerCius REX, &c. &c. Most of my readers are aware of the indiscriminate use, before and after Edward the Third's day, of the T and C, as TERTIVS or TERCIVS, GRATIA or GRACIA: of the former we have instances in the abbreviated TERCIV on a penny of Henry the Third (Snelling's "Silver Coinage of England," page 10, Plate I. No. 41; and Ruding, Silver, Plate II. No. 17); of the second, De

Cardonnel, in his "Numismata Scotiæ," furnishes us examples in Nos. 10 and 11. Plate III. Robert the Third,—a custom continued by his son and grandson, James I. and II., Plates IV. and V., and even by James V., Nos. 8, 9, and 10 of the VIth Plate. The subject of the present observations, No. 92, of Plate VII., and No. 71. Plate VI., a coin of similar denomination and value, have the legends very well preserved; the latter bears a distinctly simple T before REX; while the other presents in the same place an equally distinct monogram, as above stated. I am happy to produce this proof of the correctness of Mr. Thomas's conjecture with regard to the T in No. 71, Plate VI., communicated by him a year before I was fortunate enough to obtain possession of the other; indeed, it appears to me conclusive. I may remark, that as far as I can recollect at this moment, when the printer is hurrying me for *copy*, it is the only Anglo-French coin bearing a monogram; on all accounts it is singularly interesting, and, fortunately, in the best possible state. I know of no other specimen.

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LIST OF MINTS

IN THE

ANGLO-FRENCH PROVINCES

DURING THE ENGLISH DOMINATION FROM 1152 TO 1454.

AQS, D'AQS, HODIE DAX.....	Department of LANDES.
AUCH.....	GERS.
BAYONNE	BASSES PYRENEES.
BAZAS	GIROUDE.
BONNIN MONTREIUL, NEAR POITIERS.....	Vienne.
BORDEAUX.....	GIROUDE.
GUESSIN, SIX MILES FROM BAYONNE.....	BASSES PYRENEES.
LECTOURE.	GERS.
LIMOGES.....	HAUTE Vienne.
LO, SAINT.....	MANCHE.
MEZIN, MEDECINE, NEAR NERAC.....	LOT ET GARONNE.
PARIS.	
PERIGUEUX	DORDOGNE.
REOLE, LA (REGULA, DOUBTFUL IF EVER USED)....	GIROUDE.
ROCHELLE, LA, RUPELLA.....	CHARENTE INFERIEURE.
ROUEN.....	SEINE INFERIEURE.

Agen had a mint very early, under the first, or at least under the second race of the Kings of France; but I cannot say positively that it was used under the English. It is probable that the Black Prince struck money, as he is well known to have made some stay there, and his signature was long preserved in the records of the corporation. All the other places rest on good authority, which I have thought it superfluous to detail.

for Lord!

I N D E X

OF

COINS STRUCK BY EACH PRINCE,

IN THE ORDER OF SUCCESSION.

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SILVER AND BILLON.

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SILVER AND BILLON.

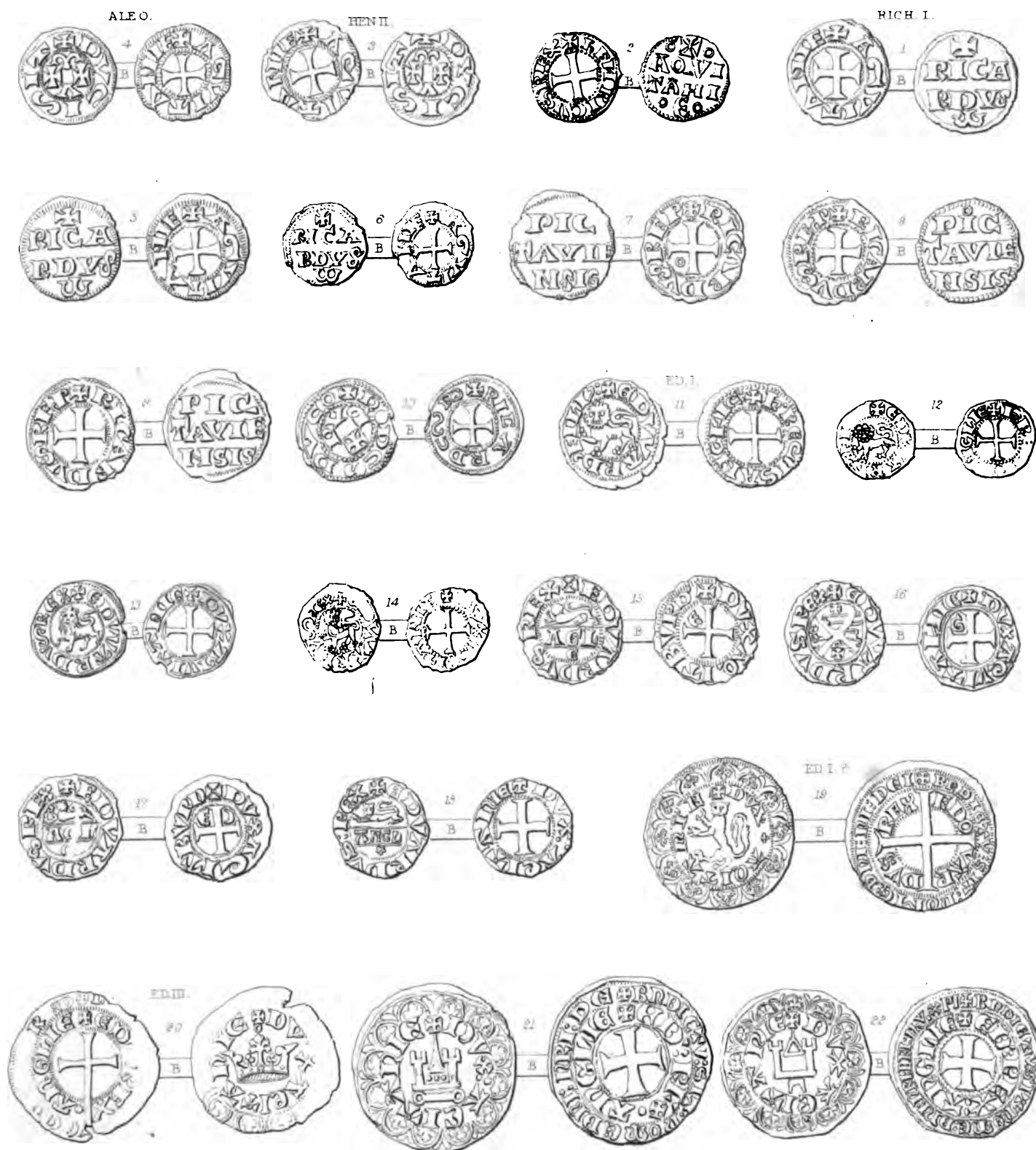
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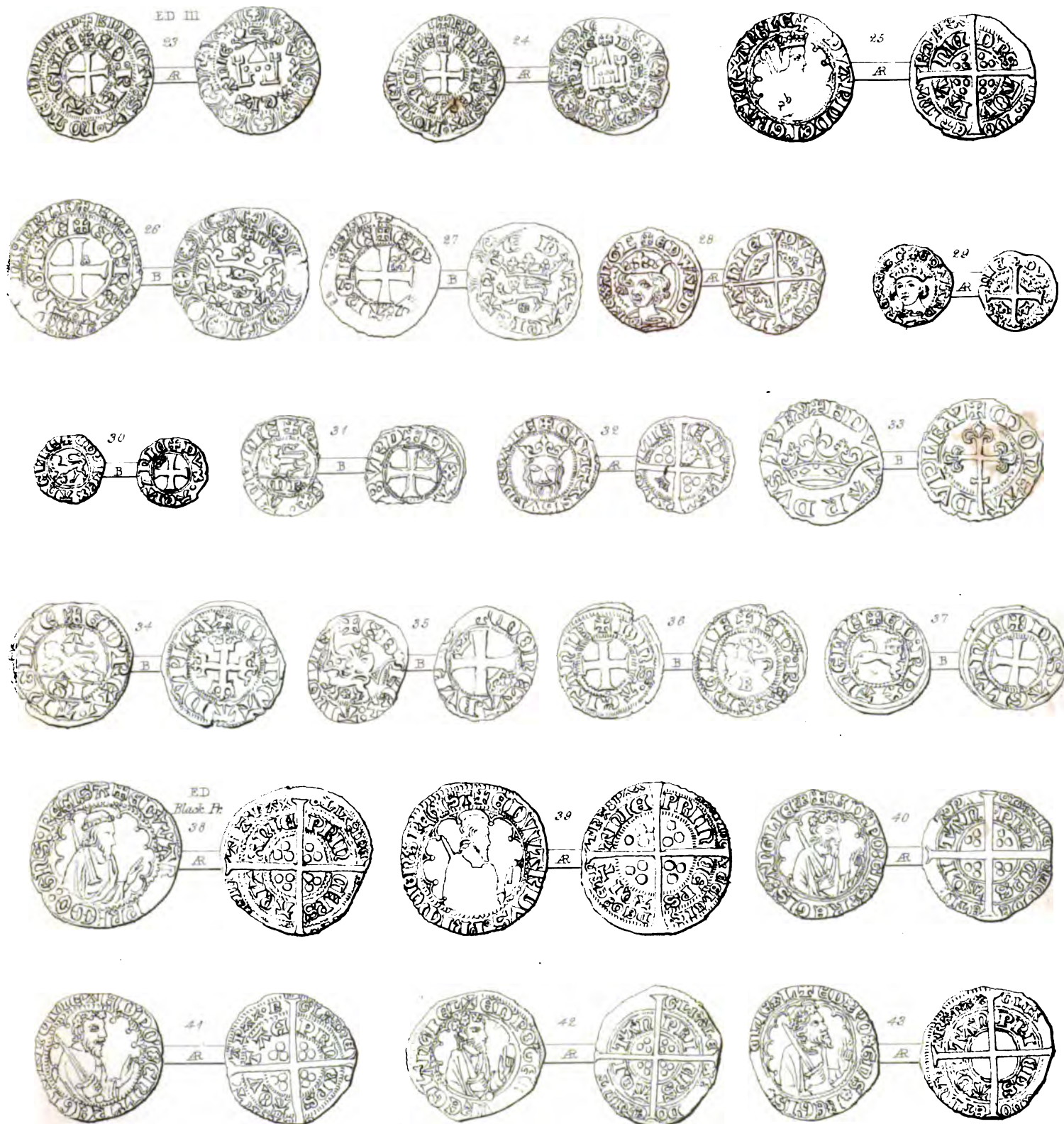
DESCRIPTION OF VIGNETTE, SEE PAGE ix.

LONDON: J. MOVES, TOOK'S COURT, CHANCERY LANE.



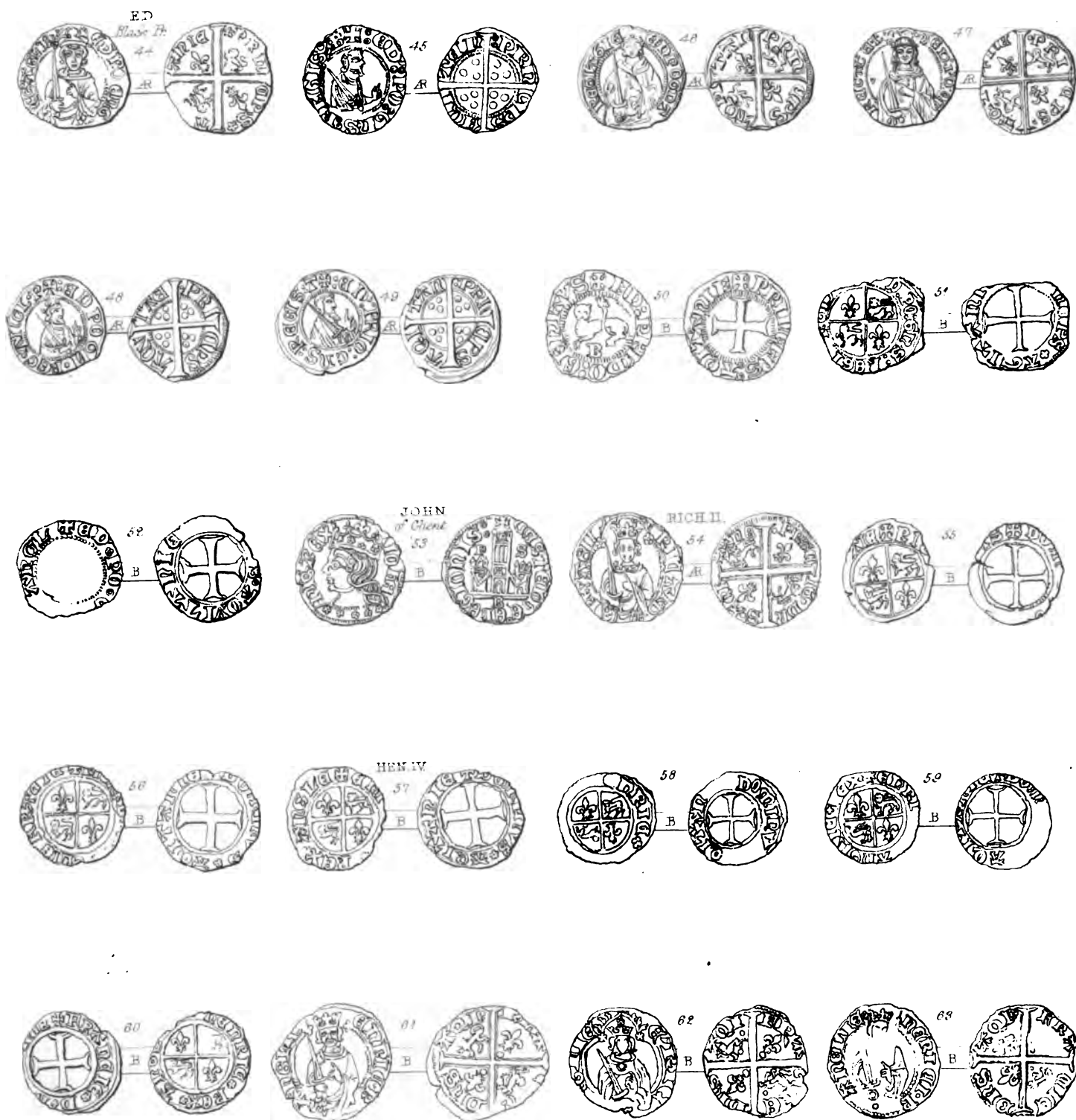






Walker del.

Walker sculp.



Walker del.

E. Pinder sculp.



